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"THE BABE OF BETHLEHEM"

Like the Shepherds, who at the word of the angels rushed to see the new-born babe of Bethlehem — the coming of the Messiah — millions of Christians throughout the world will observe December 25, Christmas Day, as a day of prayer and great rejoicing.

SUMMING UP ON RUSSIA

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Rani Padmini Of Gingee

BY R. CHINNATHAMBI

ONE of the saddest love stories in Indian History is that of Padmini Bai and Raja Desingh.

The only daughter of Bheem Singh, the Army Chief of the Emperor of Delhi, Shah Alam, Padmini must have been born somewhere about the year 1700 when Sarup Singh of Gingee and his friend had gone to Delhi to try and subdue the wonder horse of the Emperor.

No man could break the animal; and it was the loveliest white Arab in the far-flung empire of the Moghul. And the horse had been promised as well as the Emperor's favour to the gallant prince who could bestride it. They came in large numbers, the young sparks of the land. The bucking of the bronco threw them off the saddle and they languished in the prison-cells of the Badsha for the rest of their lives. Many perished in their attempt. The Emperor of Delhi was very much put out that this wonderful gift of a Turk could not be enjoyed.

Having heard of the equestrian skill of Sarup Singh, the Rajput ruler of Gingee, on the outposts of his empire, the Badsha invited Sarup Singh to compete for the laurels in his court. It was a tempting offer for one who had given so much of his life for perfection in royal attainments but his wife Rama Bai was with child and the Swaddling comforts of a peaceful and plenteous kingdom seemed too seductive to be parted even for a short space. Sarup Singh nevertheless succumbed to the lure of the honours that awaited the horsemen who could subdue "Parasari". He reached Delhi expeditiously and studied the idiosyncrasies of this famous mount, but try as he might he could not find his seat on its back. It was Sarup Singh's greatest disappointment in life. Weeks passed into months and months passed into years. Sarup Singh would not return to his home vanquished. Rama Bai pined in solitude and the son born to them was growing into a strapping young lad.

Prince Desingh grew in wisdom and strength and excelled himself in the very art which had proved nearly fatal to his father. Not until he was sixteen was it made known to him that Sarup Singh was in Delhi vainly endeavouring to subdue "Parasari", the wonder horse. Desingh would not stay a moment longer in Gingee. With his boyhood friend Muhammad Khan, son of a Muslim petty chief ruling in Valuthavur, Desingh left for the capital of the Badsha and announced his intention of entering the lists for the laurels. The Emperor Aurangazeb had probably never seen such a young competitor. It was a Court event. Bheem Singh, the chief of the army had turned out a goodly array of his warriors. The picked beauties in the Zenana rushed with beating hearts to their favourite peep-holes to view the contest. Sarup Singh having heard of his son's arrival hastened to enfold in his arms the wealth and joy of Gingee, which he had left behind all these years! It was in vain that he importuned with the lad not to make the attempt as the horse was almost superhuman in cunning.

But Desingh after studying the movements of "Parasari" for a few minutes leaped on to its back and kept his seat inspite of its most cruel efforts to shake him off. Not till the mount was perfectly under his control did he ride up before the Emperor of Delhi and take his salute. The Badsha jumped from his seat and embraced the hero.

He showered honours upon him and presented him "Parasari" as announced. Bheem Singh offered his daughter Rani Bai to Desingh in marriage, which was celebrated with all pomp and ceremony befitting royalty. But the bridegroom and bride were not permitted to see each other as the stars foretold malign influences would befall them should such an encounter occur within a certain

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WEEK-END FUN

A boy was being interviewed by the rector of a select Glasgow school with a view to his enrolment.

"What is your name?" he was asked and he replied: "Paterson."

"What did you say your name was?" the rector demanded severely.

"Paterson, repeated the boy, adding: "With two t's."

* *

The small daughter of a televisionless household regarded the arrival of a new piano with little enthusiasm.

"Can't we put something on the roof to how we've got it?" she asked her mother.

* *

"How do the young couple upstairs get on with each other?"

"Oh! Very well. They have one thing in common. She thinks he's wonderful and he thinks he's wonderful."

* *

A vicar who was very absent-minded one day strolled towards the station where a train was just ready to depart. A shout came from the platform:

"Run, sir, run!"

The vicar broke into a trot and tore open a carriage door. He flung himself into a seat just as the train gathered speed out of the station.

When he had regained his breath he turned to the only other occupant of the carriage. "I was lucky to catch it," he said. Then a startled look came on his face. "Good gracious!" he exclaimed, "I don't want this train at all. I came down to invite the stationmaster to a meeting."

* *

At a horse fair all sorts and conditions of horses were being offered for sale. Every old crock in the country seemed to be there.

The auctioneer stood ready to start business, which looked like being pretty bad. An old farmer came up with an aged steed gone in at the knees and walking on three legs.

"How much?" asked the auctioneer.

"Fifteen pounds!" came the stolid reply.

The auctioneer looked pained and surprised. "I want to know your price—not the weight of the animal!" he remarked.

* *

My wife always agrees there's two sides to a question—hers and the wrong one."

* *

A prison visitor came upon a convict making sacks. "Good afternoon," he said. "Sewing?"

"No," was the reply. "Reaping."

* *

A successful business man was giving an address on "Commercial Acumen" to a class of students. In speaking of his career, he mentioned a certain company that had been wound up on account of its shady practices.

"Of course," he said, "as soon as I realized there were possibilities of dishonest profit being made, I got out of it."

"How much?" asked a student.

* *

In a crowded store two shoppers met. The woman, a haughty dowager type, stepped to her left to go round a grey-haired, dignified man who was approaching. He, having the same idea, stepped to his right, and they stood face to face. Their next attempt at getting round each other had the same result.

The man sighed, shook his head in a defeated manner, and announced: "Madam, if you'll just stand still, I'll jump over you."

* *

He had just bought a toothbrush. "How about two of them?" asked the chemist. "One for your wife?"

"No thanks! When I buy a new one, I always give her the old one," said the customer casually. Then, as the chemist and several others in the shop gasped, he added: "She uses it to clean her shoes!"

IN ST. LOUIS the Missouri Association of Chiropodists selected the Rev. Edward T. Foote to deliver the invocation at its annual convention.

* *

A MERCHANT in Salt Lake City to whom a customer's check was returned by the bank with the notation "no account" discovered too late that the signature on it was U. R. Stung.

* *

A COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR in Lancaster, Pa, and his wife who were about to be evicted from their home, celebrated the occasion by giving a "house cooling" party for all their friends.

* *

IN NAPLES, ITALY, the will of a man weighing 270 pounds provided for the gift of flasks of wine to his gravediggers, to give them strength, because he would be "such a big corpse."

* *

A BOOKMAKER in Philadelphia pleaded guilty on arrest, and smilingly explained in court, "Your Honor, I'm only trying to make an honest dollar in a crooked way."

* *

THIEVES in Lexington, Ky., who looted a restaurant till of dol. 57 left this note for the owner: "We thank you very much. We sure can use the money."

* *

A FARMER in Danville, Pa., campaigned for nomination as County Commissioner on a political platform of one sentence: "I won't treat you any worse than anybody else you put in office." He didn't win.

* *

IN EVESHAM, ENGLAND, a man who entered a plant in a garden show contest used a wooden leg as his flower pot, and won first prize.

* *

A BILL was introduced into the Minnesota Legislature to designate the loon as the official state bird.

* *

"Suppose a poor but honest man proposed to you, Vi?"

"Well, I'd probably think twice after saying Yes."

IN LOS ANGELES when a studio initiated plans to make a picture entitled "Nice Girl," they made this announcement: "A search is now under way to find a hitherto unknown actress to play the title role."

* *

IN LONDON this advertisement appeared in the newspapers: "Watches guaranteed not to lose a minute—only 4 shillings." People kept sending the money and receiving toy watches by return mail until the police stepped into the picture.

* *

IN GREENVILLE, MISS., a thief who stole all the chickens except one old rooster out of a farmer's coop left this note pinned over the door: "Hen house for rent."

* *

A MOTORIST arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a charge of driving a car without a license explained he had done so because he couldn't pass the driving test.

* *

A BOSTON WOMAN accused of stealing six cartons of cigarettes told the court she only wanted to contribute them to a chuch picnic.

* *

We were having a picnic lunch with a friend of ours. One of the guests was a beautiful blonde, age six.

She dutifully and promptly said thank you when her neighbour passed her the potato salad and Mama beamed with pride. However, when the same neighbour asked her whether she wanted some baked beans, little Susan answered with a plain "No".

Susan's mother told her, sotto voce, that she should say, "No, thank you," to which Susan replied, "Why should I say thank you when I didn't get anything?"

Before her mother could think of an intelligent answer, the subject of conversation had changed three times.

* *

A blonde had just told a wolfish GI she wouldn't go out with a perfect stranger. "Don't worry, Babe," the GI grinned. "I'm not perfect."

Plea For Grafted Cotton

BY G. W. DEODHAR

COTTON has been cultivated in Bharat since thousands of years. Good cloth was woven in our country when cotton was not even known in other countries. Cotton of various natural colours was known and used to produce attractive designs in woven fabric.

Many of us have heard of Dacca muslin which was usually woven out of yarns of upto 340s count. The finest yarn produced at that time was of nearly 425s count. The yarn was spun out of cotton of 1.0", 1.1" staple length. This cotton, however, was unsuitable for machine ginning and so it lost the ground in the modern machine age, other varieties taking its place. At present the best varieties are grown in America and in Africa.

Wild varieties of cotton plant bear bolls containing a small quantity of short fuzzy hair firmly attached to the seed. If the hair is long it is not convoluted and hence is unsuitable for spinning. But through unintentional planning by nature and intentional planning by man useful varieties came into existence. Good cotton should be creamy of long staple, convoluted and easily removable from the seed. The wild varieties of cotton are perennial, while cultivated varieties are annual. The annual varieties can be cultivated avoiding drought and frost and make pest control easy. Strains of cotton of particular desired properties were developed from wild varieties by crossing and selection. Sea Island and Egyptian cottons were obtained in the same manner.

GRAFTING

Grafting of plants is done in order to preserve their good qualities. Why should not this method be used in the case of cotton? If perennial varieties are chosen for grafting one plant might survive for five to seven or more years and yield about twelve crops during that period. Thus the extra trouble and expense in the beginning would be made up by moderate expenses later on and higher prices obtainable for cotton of good quality. It is likely that the seed from grafted plants will yield cotton of good quality. In that case one acre of grafted cotton will yield enough seed for cultivating hundreds of acres of cotton of high quality which again will yield enough seed for cultivating thousands of acres of cotton of a quality though lower than the above still much better than the current ones. These plantations will be seasonal. Leaving aside the question of pest control for the present it will not be difficult to obtain lands free from drought and frost for the cultivation of grafted cotton.

Sea Island cotton plants grown from seed obtained from a friend of mine were grafted on Devkapas and on Jangli Woan which grows wild in Saurashtra. Both the grafted plants yielded pure white cotton with a staple length of 1-9/16".

Further experiments are in progress.

One Mind In Two Bodies

BY EDWARD EDE[illegible]

We've all tried to tell twins apart at one time or another. They not only looked alike but some used the same words in the same voice and answered our questions simultaneously. Twins may have told you that when they are separated one can tell what the other is thinking and feel when the other is sick, or in danger. Do the 3,000,000 twins in the United States today have the power of mental telepathy? writes the author in "Today's Health"

Most experts say mental telepathy doesn't exist, in twins or anybody else. Some say it does, and that twins score higher on telepathy tests than unrelated people.

*

Charles S. Crail, a judge in the Superior Court of California for many years, had a twin brother. For one test in school, Charlie and Joe were put in separate rooms: Joe sat in the principal's office and Charlie in the Latin teacher's office. The test was based on Virgil's "Aeneid" and the boys had studied together for it. Charlie received his questions but couldn't seem to get started. "Why don't you get to work?" his teacher asked. "I'm not ready", Charlie said. After while the teacher, seeing him still dawdling, said sharply: "Why don't you get to work? Your brother will be through before you've begun." But Charlie was still not ready.

The principal had been busy for a half-hour and had not yet tested Joe. When he finally got his questions, Charlie was able to work. They wrote at the same speed, finished together and returned to the class-room together. At noon the principal called the twins together and said:

"Boys, your Latin papers are identical. The same words, the same syntax, the same grammar and, strangest of all, the same mistakes. But of one thing I am sure, you did not cheat."

Most biologists and psychologists wouldn't have been as surprised as the principal. They tell us that identical twins like Charlie and Joe would have been a single person if the embryo hadn't divided. They share the same heredity and grow along parallel lines. They look alike. They are brought up together and go to school together. Their parents usually treat them alike. Their brains are probably as similar as their features. Their thoughts express similar experiences. Why shouldn't they perform alike in school?

Twins are either fraternal or identical. Fraternal (two egg) twins result when two sperm cells fertilize separate eggs. They may be two girls, a boy and girl, or two boys. They differ physically and mentally as much as any other brothers and sisters: one may be tall, robust, handsome, brilliant, and the other short, sickly, homely, dull. The fact that they are the same age draws them a little closer than the average brother and sister, but the attitude of fraternal twins is basically no different from that of brother and sister. Twins result once in 87 births; fraternal twins make up three fourths of all twins born.

Identical twins result when one egg splits in the womb, each half becoming a baby.

These twins are nearly identical in looks, physical measurements, blood type, finger-print patterns, behaviour and mental abilities. They are always the same sex (Mothers of identical twins have made the mistake of trying to feed the same child twice, only to be yowled at by the neglected one.)

The ties of these twins are usually strong: They like and depend on each other more than fraternal twins. They may like the same school subjects, be gifted in the same fields and decide to follow the same profession. They often marry and have children at the same time. If twins separate

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Miracle Of The Lady Of Fatima

WHEN SUN SPUN THREE TIMES

On October 13, 1937, at the small village of Fatima, 100 miles north of Lisbon, according to hundreds of recorded witnesses the sun spun on its axis three times and seemed to lurch and fall towards the earth, while the crowd screamed with terror. In a moment it paused, staggered back to its place and assumed its normal brilliance.

This is the climax of the 'miracle of the sun', for which the ten-year-old Portuguese girl's vision of the 'Lady of the Rosary' was a prelude. Lucy dos Santos, who entered the Carmalite Order in Coimbra in 1948, today is a plain-looking woman of 44 who believes that she has spoken with divinity, face to face.

THE DREAD Russian secret police (MVD) are hunting today for an "enemy agent" from Portugal who has boldly slipped past the Iron Curtain. Somewhere, in a secret meeting in a cellar or barn tonight, that agent will be the focus of attention of a group of tired, yearning Russians who have had enough of communism. Tomorrow there will be another meeting somewhere else, and still another and another. The MVD would give anything to know where, and when, writes MORTON M. HUNT in 'coronet'.

The mysterious agent is a little wooden statue of the Virgin Mary, as the Catholics of the world believe she appeared in 1917 in an apparition near the village of Fatima, in central Portugal. An unnamed priest, in civilian clothes, smuggled the statue over the Soviet border several months ago, and it is now making a grand tour, carrying with it the message that a Portuguese shepherd girl said the Virgin gave to her.

Terms For Peace

The crux of that message is something the world desperately wants to hear: there can be peace on earth if Soviet Russia returns to Christianity, and if the people of the world turn from evil ways and work towards that end.

In the 34 years that have elapsed since the Miracle of Fatima, the story of what happened there has spread far beyond the boundaries of theology. Non-Catholics, as well as Catholics have seen the dramatic working out, in terms of modern history, of the ten-year-old Portuguese girl's prophetic vision.

Leaving aside the religious aspects of that vision, its physical aspects, as they have slowly unfolded in later years, certainly border on the miraculous. For example, in 1917 the place where the girl had her unique experience was a deserted pasture land, unknown even to many Portuguese. Now it has been transformed into a vast shrine, which each year attracts more than a million pilgrims.

Pamphlets, relating what happened there have become a familiar sight on American newsstands. Strangest of all, nine record companies in this country last year turned out recording of a ballad called 'Our Lady Of Fatima', which promptly became a hit!

Walking On Knees

If someone had told the peasant child that her stammered words would have such far-flung results, she would have been as staggered perhaps as by the vision itself. Fatima is a scrawny collection of cottages, gleaming whitely in the sun. Around the village lie steep hills. Here 100 miles north of Lisbon, the peasants follow a way of life almost medieval in simplicity.

But on the 12th of every month, from May through October, the quiet countryside is invaded by an army whose recruits come from San Francisco, Capetown, and all points between. The narrow roads are jammed with traffic. Taxis and private cars crawl behind donkey carts and wagons. Thousands of sober-faced Portuguese trudge on foot, shielding themselves from the sun with umbrellas.

Progress is maddeningly slow, but no one complains.

Slowest of all is the occasional woman by the side of the road, walking the last eight miles on her knees in agony as penance, while anxious relatives hover nearby.

Past the olive groves, the stony hills, up and over moves the quiet stream. Finally it pours over the last hill into a valley known as the Cova da Iria.

The valley floor has been paved with macadam to form a huge assembly ground, nearly half a mile long. At the bottom there rises a mighty flight of steps, surmounted by a gleaming white church. To right and left are two sprawling hospitals where hundreds of sick pilgrims take refuge overnight or receive emergency treatment.

The Shrine

Also on the left stands a tiny chapel big enough for only three workshippers at a time. This marks the site of the little tree on which the shepherd girl and two of her playmates said they saw the vision of the Virgin Mary appear six times during 1917.

The winding stream of pilgrims gradually fills up the mighty macadam plain. By night, many thousands of people pray and sing. Over a loudspeaker a priest intones prayers in sibilant Portuguese, while voices murmur in response. Thousands of candles waver and ripple throughout the valley, while a procession winds its way back and forth through the crowd.

In the middle of the night, the priests celebrate a mass in front of the basilica; their voices are carried over loudspeakers. By 4 A.M. communion is being given, and lasts many hours. The sun rises and bakes out dew-soaked clothing. By mid-morning the huge throng, nearing the end of its vigil, is bedraggled and wrinkled, but cheerful.

Now a little statue of Our Lady of Fatima is removed from the tiny chapel and paraded to the steps of the basilica, for the whole crowd to see. Thousands of people wave white handkerchiefs as the statue moves up the steps.

The Miracle

At the midnight mass, a special blessing is said for the sick, who have been assembled in chairs and stretchers up front.

As the words of benediction end, it is not unusual to hear several invalids cry out, "I am cured" The basilica bell tolls noon, and the ceremonies are over.

The shrine at Fatima has become a great European phenomenon. Yet back in 1916 the farm village was like any other in Portugal, and the Cova da Iria was a nondescript valley used mainly for grazing.

Lucy dos Santos, a plump and rather homely village girl, was playing in a cave with two younger cousins, Francisco and Jasinta, while their sheep grazed outside.

As Lucy later told the story, they suddenly heard a violent wind. Then a bright light appeared near the mouth of the cave and slowly turned into the shape of a resplendent young man. He told the petrified children not to be afraid.

"I am the Angel of Peace," he said. "Pray with me." He taught them a new prayer, then vanished.

Twice more that year he appeared, telling them of the world's evil, of its need to make reparation to God. The children never told anyone of these visions, and Lucy, today the sole survivor of the three, revealed them only many years after having told about her later and more important visions.

The Vision

On May 13, 1917, almost in the same spot, the children were again tending their flocks on a fine day when they saw a flash of lightning. Expecting a storm they ran under a tree to keep dry, but a more brilliant flash appeared near-by, settled above the branches of a little tree, and turned into a vision of a beautiful lady dressed in white. They stood looking in amazement. Finally Lucy mustered courage.

"Where do you come from?" she asked the vision.

"I come from heaven," Lucy heard the vision answer. "I want you children to come here on the thirteenth of each month at the same hour. In October I shall tell you who I am and what I want you to do." Then she glided away and melted into the sunlight.

The three children agreed to keep the event a secret, but that night Jacinta blurted out the story at home. "What nonsense!" her mother said. But the good woman repeated the story herself and it went through the village like wildfire.

No one believed it, of course, and Lucy—the obvious ringleader—got a good beating.

Next month the three children went back at the same time. About 60 curious people loitered near-by in the stone-strewn valley.

At noon they heard Lucy cry, "She is coming!" Then the children knelt before the same tree, and after a while Lucy spoke to the empty air. From her words, she was learning another prayer and being told that Francisco and Jacinta would soon die. ..Then the child stood up.

"There she goes!" she cried, pointing east. The crowd looked intently, but saw nothing.

Predictions

Each time the children went back they were told more about the nature of the world's evil, and the prayers and penance required to set things right. Each month the crowd which assembled to watch grew larger. Few believed in the vision, and Lucy asked the lady for a miracle to prove her reality.

"In October I will tell you who I am", came the reply, "and will work a miracle so great that all will believe in the reality of the apparitions".

Than the crowd saw the children staring at the ground in horror. They were seeing a vision of hell—the traditional sea of fire, with burning souls and devils tossing upon it. Then they looked up again, and heard the lady tell them of the coming end of World War I, and of a second world war that would break out years later in the pontificate of Pius XI, heralded by a great light in the night sky.

(On January 25, 1938, there was an unusual display of aurora borealis over much of Europe. Although the invasion of Poland came after the reign of Pius XI, Hitler's annexation of Austria was within his reign, and could be called the first warlike act of World War II).

It was on this same occasion, in July, 1917, that the prediction about Russia was handed down. Recording it later, Lucy quoted the apparition as saying: "I come to asked the consecration of Russia. If they (the people of the world) listen to my requests, Russia will be converted and there will be peace. If not, she will scatter her errors through the world, provoking wars and persecutions of the Church."

On October 13th, with a miracle promised, a crowd of 70,000 people from many miles about gathered in the Cova da Iria. The children stayed near the tree, and at noon Lucy again cried out: "She is coming"! Those who stood near saw the children staring at the top of the little tree, transfigured.

From Lucy's piping words, one could guess that she was hearing the lady urging the people of the world to amend their lives and cease offending the Lord.

The vision identified herself as "The Lady of the Rosary". Then the children seemed to follow the flight of something towards the sun, which had broken through showering clouds.

PREDICTIONS COME TRUE

Sun Spins

At that moment, according to hundreds of recorded witnesses, including doctors, journalists, and businessmen, the sun grew easy to look at, though there were no clouds. Rays of multicoloured light shot out in all directions.

THEN THE SUN SPUN ON ITS AXIS THREE TIMES, AND SEEMED TO LURCH AND FALL TOWARDS THE EARTH, WHILE THE CROWD SCREAMED IN TERROR.

In a moment it paused, staggered back to its place, and assumed its normal brilliance.

Some people doubt that the sun actually "spun" or "fell". But the fact remains that something happened, causing thousands of people to imagine they saw such fantastic motions.

A doubting mind would say mass hypnosis, wishful thinking, or coincidence. A believing mind would say that God stopped the shower, parted the clouds, and instilled a sense of wonder in the observers. So many of them reported the "Miracle of the Sun" that Fatima became an article of faith throughout Portugal, long before winning Church approval.

Spoke With Divinity

Within a few years, Francisco and Jacinta died of influenza. Lucy, now a celebrity, was sent away for her own good to a Catholic girls' school many miles away. In constant contact with the Bishop of Leiria, she submitted to the cross-examination of church investigators many times. When she was 18, she entered a convent just across the Spanish border and remained there for many years.

In 1948, she entered the Carmelite Order in Coimbra, Portugal. There she lives today, cut off from the world, A PLAIN-LOOKING WOMAN OF 44 WHO BELIEVES THAT SHE HAS SPOKEN WITH DIVINITY, FACE TO FACE.

One final prediction that she heard from the Virgin is written, sealed, and in the possession of the Bishop of Leiria. It will not be opened until 1960.

An ecclesiastical investigation of Lucy's claims lasted 13 years. The Catholic Church accepted her visions as authentic by 1930. From then on, the international fame of Fatima grew steadily. But despite the village's growth, pilgrims today can still find the wrinkled parents of Francisco and Jacinta living in a tiny cottage. Down the dusty road, Lucy's sister, a plump woman named Maria Valirho, lives in the house Lucy was born in, and tends her chick-

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THREE MAHARAJAS MEET

(Left to right) Their Highnesses the Maharajas Gaekwad of Baroda, the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur and Scindia of Gwalior at a tete-a-tete on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Gaekwad recently at Poona.

THE social and political changes responsible for revolution in Indian literature, art and architecture have to be probed by scholars to throw more light on history.

When did Hindu orthodoxy copy the Buddhists and the Jains in making cave shrines? When did Indian society develop its present attitude of disapproval towards intoxicating liquors? Again, when did vegetarianism become orthodox? These and allied questions are problems demanding further historical research to fill up the

GAPS IN INDIAN HISTORY

By H. E. Sardar K. M. Panikkar

W. M. YOUNG in his "Last Essays" has defined his approach to the problems of history in the following words: "How did people talk, what did they think, how did they amuse themselves, in fact how did they live through events that mark the changes in a period?" The records of such an approach are available everywhere: and the continuity of a nation's history lies in the fact that broadly there is a similarity between how they talk, live and think now and how they talked, thought and lived in the previous periods of their history.

When we say, for example, that Egypt's history is not continuous while India's and China's is, it is this basic fact we have in mind. The geographical features of Egypt have not changed any more than India's or China's. The Nile flows as majestically as do the Ganges and the Yangtze. The deserts are as much a feature of Egypt today as the Himalayas and the Vindhyas are of India. Racially also the changes could not be much greater, for both India and China, during the last three thousand years have been subjected to invasions and conquests in the same manner as Egypt. But the people of China speak, feel and think much in the same way as in the time of Confucius or indeed earlier and the difference is one of economic, political and social evolution, which has not basically altered the characteristics of the people. Confucius will recognize the present-day Chinese as the descendants, as we recognize our children and grandchildren. The same is true of India and Persia.

The Buddha will recognize Aurobindo, Chanakya will recognize Patel. Kalidasa will not find the poetry of Tagore strange. It is not that they will only recognize them as being their own flesh and blood, but as being interested in the same things as they were. But could the same be said of Tutenkhamen and, say, King Fuad.

Continuity Of History

So it would not be wrong to emphasize that continuity through thought and forms of social life constitutes the history of a nation. If that be granted, then the best historical material is that which is contained in the literature of a people, using the term in its widest sense. Poetry from the Vedas to Tagore with its infinite local variety and richness, laws from Grihya Sutras and Manu to the Sarda Act, religious texts from the Upanishads to Rajaji's interpretation of them, the great epics in their varied forms in the different languages, the temples in the evolution of their architecture, gods in their transformation—these would then be seen to constitute the substantial material of Indian history.

Looked at from this point of view, there are numerous problems which await the serious study of historians. It is often said that there are gaps in the story of India.

In order to make the point clear, I shall endeavour to formulate a few of the more important questions that await solution or explanation, which would be forthcoming only as a result of an intensive study of the literary and social materials all over India:

(1) What social and political changes are responsible for the revolution in literature as witnessed by the changes in Mahakavya styles from Kalidasa's 'Raghuvamsa" to Harsha's "Naishadha"? —early a revolution had taken place of which the stages can be traced to Bharavi, Magha, Shri Harsha and Abinanda. The direct, vigorous and humane poetry of Kalidasa, reflecting a contented, prosperous and stable society is replaced by something artificial and unrelated to life.

From Epic To The Obscene

(2) The approach to Sringara in the later Sanskrit poets also requires a social explanation. While it is true that 8th Sarga of "Kumara Sambhava" and the 2nd part of "Megha duta" bear witness to a society which was sensuous—differing greatly from the simplicity of the epics and Bhasa's dramas, the vulgarity and grossness of later Sringara poetry which, though often pornographic and obscene, evoked no protest is a historical fact which cannot be explained merely as a decline in taste. The description of amorous alliances in "Nara narayania" of the great Vastu Paia and in the erotic verses of Ananda Vardhana and Hala (as indeed in so religious a poem as Gita Govinda) cannot merely be explained away as idiosyncracies of taste. Besides, Kshemendra who was one of the great educators of his time and reputed to be a man of the highest character was also the author of 'Samaya matrika' or the experiences of a prostitute, while while Damodara Gupta, a man of the highest standing in the society of the period, whote 'Kuttini matom', a poem of extraordinary beauty, but dealing without any sense of restraint, with the life of a courtesan.

(3) The 'Bhana' literature is another example of the same development. The authors of this class of literature, which must have enjoyed great popularity, though it deals with the depraved lives of go-betweens, prostitutes and degenerates, were men of the highest position, people like Vatsamtya, the Prime Minister of a powerful king, Ramabhadra Dikshita and others. It is to be remembered that this is also the time when Vamamarga Acharas of the 'Sakti' cult had their greatest vogue and 'maithuna' sculptures became popular in temples.

The pre-eminence of courtesan themes in later literature, as different from the earlier classics can only be ascribed to the greater restrictions on social life, which must have come about at some time.

Another contributing factor would seem to b ethe restrictions of literature to urban themes. I is to the nagarikas to whom Vatsyayana was the the text-book that the later literature caters. In fact, it is difficult to understand 'Amarusataka' and Ananda Vardhana's 'Sapta sati' without a detailed study of the 'Kama sutra'. Both of these, no doubt, show a virtuosity in selecting and describing moods of love, but its physical base is hardly natural but based on the sutras of Vatsyayana.

Change In Temple Architecture

The changes in temple architecture must also have political and social significance and can only be explained in terms of widespread cultural movement. From the simple beginnings of the early temple pictures on Barhut railings, to the more elaborate structures of the extant specimens of the Gupta temples, we have a development, the social significance of which it is difficult for us now to estimate. Again, the growth of cave architecture from the Ajivikas in the second century B.C. to the great cathedral caves in the Deccan representing an immense and continued human effort through centuries is a historical development which has to be traced step by step if we are to understand its historical significance. Many other questions regarding Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples remain to be answered. When did Hindu orthodoxy copy the Buddhists and the Jains making cave shrines? What is the origin of the special Orissan type of temple architecture, which is not classified either as 'Vesara' or 'Dravida'? How did the Dravidian type transform itself from the simple 'raths' of Mahabalipura to the ornate glories of Tanjore, Srirangam and Madurai? Some work of great value, but mainly of a technical character, has been done in this field by Dr. Coomaraswamy, Stella Kramrish and P. K. Acharya. But their social and historical aspects still remain to be explored.

Big Business In History

In the realm of economic history also a few basic questions may be formulated here. How can the continued importance of the Vaishya caste be explained when the Brahmins as a caste lost influence for a few centuries and the Kshtriyas ceased to count in social order?

We know that in the Buddha's time the Vaishyas held the purse strings and were generous supporting the 'sangha'. Innumerable inscriptions, grants and temple foundations of the early centuries of the Christian era bear witness to the continuing power of capital. In the middle ages, such figures as Vastupala and Tejapala and the great commercial magnates of the ports dominate many historical scenes.

The treatment of Vaishyas in literature is a very important question. The Hindu epics hardly mention them, while in Jain and Buddhist stories they play leading roles.

It is only in Soma Deva's 'Kathasaritasagara' that we get a picture of Vaishya society in Hindu literature. There the merchants are described as not only being rich, but as adventurous, travelling all the time on business, sailing the high seas and carrying the trade of India to far off islands.

Prohibition And Vegetarianism

Enquiries into domestic economy, food, clothing, etc., are long overdue. Here again literature provides ample material. To take two specific questions: When did Indian society develop its present attitude of disapproval towards intoxicating liquors. Both in classical and in popular dramas wine drinking is considered normal. Kalidasa goes to the extent of making Parvati intoxicated during her honeymoon and even a casual reader of his poems and plays cannot fail to reach the conclusion that wine drinking was prevalent not only among higher circles, but among common folk also, witness for example the suggestion of the police officers to the fisherman in 'Sakuntalam' that they should now adjourn to the tavern. As late as the 15th century Gangadevi in her Madhura vijayam talks with personal experience of drinking revelries inside the Vijayanagar palace. Nor is there any caste restriction alluded to in this matter.

Again, when did vegetarianism become othodox? The Kshtriyas of course always ate meat. But among the Brahmins and the Vaishyas the tradition became strong at some unascertainable period of history. The Brahmins were not always vegetarians and even now in some areas they eat fish and in some others meat. The statement of difference between northern and southern Brahmins as 'Uttare mamsa bhojanam Dakshine matula kanya': in the north they eat meat; in the south they marry maternal uncle's daughter, also shows the prevalence of meat eating at least among northern Brahmins.

Cosmetics In Literature

Another line of enquiry likely to throw considerable light on the social life of India is in regard to the use of cosmetics and other aids to beauty. Classical literature abounds in allusions to lipsticks, face creams and scents. Though the use of perfumes continued without break, lipsticks, creams and powders seem at one time to have gone out of fashion in decent society. The use of 'tambula' is perhaps among the oldest social customs if India and the allusions to it are continuous. A large symbolism has grown up around it. Its spread to the entire area of South East Asia, to the countries which at one time fell under the sway of Indian civilization, is an astonishing historical fact and is worth a detailed study. An interesting essay on this subject will be found in Penzer's edition of the Ocean of Story.

I may conclude these fragmentary observations with an allusion to another subject which is growing in importance today. When did the people of Northern India develop a prejudice against seavoyages? In South India and in Gujerat this prejudice never gained wide prevalence, but at a certain stage it became almost a national tradition in the Gangetic valley. Albuquerque during his conquest of Malacca noticed that many Hindu merchants from Gujerat were engaged in spice traffic there. In fact there was a Hindu section in the city of Malacca itself where merchants from Bengal and the West Coast of India congregated. We know of the Rajput navigator of Cutch who took his 'dhow' to Amsterdam in the 17th century and though in Kathiawar and Cutch the tradition continued fairly strong, elsewhere in the north seavoyage became less known. Where and why are fit subjects for enquiry.—From Centenary Souvenir of Govt. Museum, Madras.

CHARITY

An exhibit at the J. J. School of Arts Exhibition.
—By D. M. Shambu.

BUMPER ISSUES

Word by word, the New York 'Times' said it sees fit to print more columns than any other newspaper. The average week-day issue runs 145,000 words, which at average reading speed would take just about eight hours.

The Sunday editions of the 'Times' average 400,000 words. To wade through them it would take you 22 hours and some odd minutes.

SUMMING UP ON RUSSIA

BY STEPHEN GRAHAM

STEPHEN GRAHAM world famous authority on Russia, has travelled more extensively in that country than almost any westerner. He knows Russia, and loves Russia and the peoples of the great number of races who make up the Soviet Union today.

He has watched the growth of Communist Russia, has noted excesses and balanced them against triumphs and failures. Not all that he has observed has been failure; out of the blood baths and the cruelty and oppression have come some things that are good and lasting. The Russian people themselves are evolving new systems even within the framework of the all-embracing state.

Religion, which the Communists tried to kill, did not die and the Russian people are fanning its flames to life again. They are slowly fighting a tyranny greater than that of the Tsars. Here, in a special series of extracts condensed from Stephen Graham's masterly book, "Summing-Up on Russia", the present-day life of the Soviet Union is pictured and appraised. "Summing-Up on Russia" was published in London recently by Ernest Benn, Limited.

IN the west Russia is commonly interpreted in terms of western experience. Critics say Russia is backward: admirers say she is advanced. It is difficult to bring home to German, Englishman or American that she is not to be measured alongside western civilization, and that instead of going ahead or lagging behind, Russia is just different. The time has come to get a clear picture.

The rule of the Russian nobility having ceased the people with historic names have become plain citizens. Grand dukes, counts, princes and barons have become working men. There are no more men of substance, squires, industrialists, financiers, bankers.

Sartorial Equality

There is no smartness of attire, and except in foreign circles, no interest in the modes of Paris, London and New York. The clothes of two hundred million people express equality. There are few jewels worn. There is no evening dress, silk hat or sable wrap. But on the poorer side tens of millions are down at heel and wrapped in shoddy. The picturesque local costume of peasants has largely given way to factory-made garments.

Being a member of the Communist Party is more than being a professor and does amount to a shade of superior rank. Though once abolished, rank is established quite severely in the army, and there is still rank in the Orthodox Church, from the patriarch downward.

The new social system has not facilitated the emergence of many outstanding personalities. There are heroes of the revolution but no local great men. Except Stalin and Lenin no one has achieved the reputation of genius. Popular writers are esteemed. Operatic singers and ballerinas are loved by the masses, but do not become idols. The land has been nationalised. Peasants have their back-yard allotments, but they do not possess them and can be objected at will. There is no freehold, no inheritance or bequest of lands. After each successive purge thousands of flats and villas are vacated and new families take up their abode till in turn they fall into disfavour.

Collectivization

The abolition of private ownership in land facilitated the next most important revolutionary change in Russia, the collectivization of agriculture. The Russians are far from being as capable people as the Canadians or the farmers of the Middle West or they would long since have realized the goal of their favourite slogan and have outstripped America.

Russia has the potentiality: it could feed not only its own populations but those of Europe and western China; but when the inefficient are over-organized, there are bound to be serious lapses in management and diminution in yield.

But speaking generally and disregarding minor exceptions this free land of enormous extent, under Communist auspices, does provide for every material want of man. It satisfies his demand for tobacco and for sunflower seeds, it gives him all the wood he requires for building and for fuel; it abounds in wild animals whose skins protect him from the winter cold, it has enough petrol to run his tractors and enough water power to be able to realize Lenin's project of "elektifricatsiya".

Communications

Joseph Stalin left his mark on the country by building his waterways, the canals dug for thousands of miles to join oceans, seas and rivers. Much greater labour went to the making of these than to the building of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great. Peter used serfs; Stalin used penal labour, murderers and Trotskyites and deviationists, saboteurs of industry and plain thieves and innocent victims working side by side.

The construction of new railways has proceeded apace over flat lands, but has halted in front of mountains and has not entered far into the primeval forests.

In the forested and tundra regions there are still places more than two thousand miles from a railway station. Even in more densely populated areas there are settlements hundreds of miles from a railroad.

On the other hand, the exploitation of the resources of the far north with the help of aeroplanes is even more vigorous than in Canada.

In Russia the roads remain obstacles to invaders and it would seem as if since the time of Napoleon, the way to Moscow had been deliberately left untamed. Russia proved to be the best defence of Russia then, and it did so again in 1941. A network of macadamized or asphalt highways would be cut of keeping with the tradition of old mother Russia.

Self-sufficiency

The interior is an unfamiliar world to any westerner. Great towns may compare favourably with similar towns elsewhere, but the U.S.S.R. is not a galaxy of cities like the U.S.A. It is a shaggy country where the national house is still the log cabin.

There was a time when all of what we now call consumer goods had to be imported into Russia from abroad. Now there is nothing in domestic use which is not manufactured within the economy of the U.S.S.R.

But the people of the U.S.S.R. are very poor. There are no millionaires, and "pace" the propagandists there are few moderately rich citizens. To have a comfortable flat with service does not imply the possession of wealth. But at the same time there are a great number who possess veritably nothing. High wages are paid to clever workers and to those hard workers who excel others, but very low wages are paid to the clods who rebuild ruined cities with their hands.

The revolution presents an anomaly. All the wealth of the rich has been distributed, and yet the masses remain as poor as before, and educated men and women are poorer than under the Tsar.

Ways to get rich quick do not exist. There is no stock exchange, no means of making a corner in a commodity, no buying patents to put a useful gadget on the market by the thousands gross, no big gambling and no football pools.

The peasants do not buy radio sets, but listen to wireless bleating the home programme at collective headquarters. You do not indulge in a refrigerator for the home, but there may be one in the communal kitchen. If in all Russia there is a washeteria it should be in a state laundry. There are some privately owned automobiles, but in general cars are merely at the disposal of those who need them on official service. Pianos are rarities outside schools of music and are too grand for personal possession. The guitar and the balalaika are more in keeping with the simplified homes of the proletariat.

FROM END OF ASIA

Members of a Far Eastern delegation snapped on Moscow's Red Square

VICTORY OF THE CHURCH

IF religion is opium for the masses, it is rather surprising that the Soviet state builds new churches in industrial centres of population, giving as its reason, unofficially of course, that church-going aids production. This is another example of how Marx has had to be revised by his successors.

Stalin did not have much part in the original onslaught on the Church. He had been educated in a theological seminary. He managed to save the Caucasus from much anti-clerical rapine. Some of the monasteries were not dissolved, and the little church where the young Stalin was originally baptised was kept as a shrine.

But Stalin did not react sentimentally. He took no steps towards a personal Christianity, was not seen publicly at prayer or anything of that kind, and certainly did not renounce his atheism. He neither encouraged nor discouraged the league of militant atheists whose task it had been to educate all Russians and especially the young so that they should all become active believers in No-God.

On paper it had fulfilled its task: statistics showed that Russia as a whole had renounced Christianity and gone over to the creed of historic materialism. But even that was not celebrated.

The secret workers for religion were obscure people but they accomplished much. They were not political, and if arrested could not fairly be accused of being enemies of Stalin. They existed because there was the wish for them even in the hearts of those who had Karl Marx corners in their houses. Clandestine religious observance spread upwards. It was said that in the late 'thirties many leading Communists had their children secretly baptised. They did not believe there was very much in it, but they were inclined to take the precaution of christening, just in case.

Sunday 'Restored'

By a decree of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, on June 26th, 1940, the six-day week was abolished and the Christian week of seven days, with Sunday as a day of rest was restored. The word for 'Sunday' in Russian, 'Voskresenie', means 'Resurrection'. Resurrection resurrected: the decree was of good omen.

On June 22, 1941, the National Socialists launched their treacherous and ill-conceived attack upon the Soviet Union. The Russians from the start held it to be holy war. They filled the erstwhile empty churches to pray for victory, and lighted their votive candles for Russia, and no agents of police interfered.

On September the 14th, 1943, Stalin called to his presence the acting Patriarch Sergei, the Metropolitan of Leningrad Alexei, and Nicholas, Metropolitan of Kief, to make known his wishes with regard to the reinauguration of the Holy Synod. On September 12th the installation took place. All the free world rejoiced, though Sergei was a choleric old cleric whose first act was to anathematize all the Orthodox who in the occupied countries had served the Nazi cause and accepted their emancipation at enemy hands. There was but little Christian charity in his composition. Still as a beginning, any Patriarch was better than none.

The Soviet state prohibited all further blasphemous processions in which public mockery was made of Bible history and Church belief. At the same time the anti-God cartoons were stopped.

Yaroslavsky the president of the godless league could not stand it. The significance of the whole of his active life had been nullified. On December 6th he had a breakdown and died.

The new Patriarch was busy having pro-Hitler clerics unfrocked and punished in the territories reoccupied by the victorious

(Continued On Page 28)

EVEN RUSSIANS LOVE ILLUMINATIONS

Evening in Moscow during the 34th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Illumination of a tall building on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment.

LAST LOOK ROUND

DISPLACED persons form today an integral part of India's population and Indians have welcomed them with the best of goodwill as brothers from across the frontiers of today's Pakistan.

Their problems have been as varied as life itself They were uprooted from their original homes in the areas which went to Pakistan at the time of the Partition of the country. They number some millions. Some of them came, when the coming was good, with sufficient money and have taken up business careers. Some of the upper class amongst them are doing nothing worse than they were doing in Pakistan.

But the majority amongst the displaced persons belong to the middle classes and the poorer classes. They have been helped by the Government of India and other state governments to the best of their ability. Some of their primary needs have been met. Many of them have been settled in camps or other places. A number of them, which is considerable, has been as yet feeling that the Government has not been doing all that they desire it to do.

Recently General Shah Nawaz of the Indian National Army addressed a largely attended meeting of displaced persons at Baldev Nagar Refugee Camp at Ambala. Most of the inmates of this camp come from Rawalpindi. His meeting them had, therefore, a personal touch and there were many warm exchanges of greetings. General Shah Nawaz who inaugurated the election campaign on behalf of Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Congress candidate for the Ambala City constituency of the East Punjab Assembly, assured the inmates of the Camp that "Congress was the best friend of the refugees." He told them how when he went to Mr. Nehru and related to him the difficulties of the people in the Baldev Nagar Camp, tears trickled down Pt. Nehru's eyes and he at once wrote to Pt. Pant to give land to refugees from Rawalpindi living in the camp. A thousand acres of land were already given to them and 200 families would soon be settled in U. P. He told them that another 3,000 acres were promised for them. Shah Nawaz, of course, appealed to the refugees to vote solidly for the Congress at the forthcoming elections.

The D.P.s

DURING the week I met a resident of one of the Displaced Persons camps, which lie round about Bombay. He is one of those who left West Pakistan by about the time of the Partition of India. He has a family of about a dozen persons and is trying his best to make both ends meet. He has changed jobs more than once, but is bravely carrying on the struggle for existence.

The electioneering parties have opened their offices in these D.P.s' camps, he told me. Here they keep a number of local newspapers, and sometimes cigarettes and tea are offered to visitors. Many of the D.P.'s make regular visits to these Party election offices in their respective camps. They receive good reception, as voters—all adults are voters, let us not forget it—have to be wooed. Many amongst the D.Ps. who visit a party office accept the hospitality and go on blaming the Government in season and out of season, he said. The problem of the D.Ps in India is of an unprecedented magnitude. Those who left East or West Pakistan since the Partition can be counted in millions. Nowhere in the world has such a problem confronted any single Government on such colossal scale. The Government of India practically issued free rations for all D.Ps for about a year, gave them whatever shelter was available in various camps, and sent them at the Government's own cost to various places where there was likelihood and scope of the D.P's settling on land. When they did not want to settle at the place to which they were sent, they were brought back and sent to other places or camps at Government's expense.

What the Government wants the D.P.s to do is to bestir themselves and help themselves also. It is true that D.P.s have—many of them from amongst the poorer classes—striven in various ways to find a living. But the blame that is thrown on the Government seems all out of proportion. The resident of the D.P.s' camp said that on the whole the Displaced Persons should be thankful for what all Government has been able to do for them till now. Considering the magnitude of the colossal problem, he said, he doubted whether any other Government would have evinced so much interest and done so much for rehabilitating them. And at present the Government is of the Congress Party. He doubted whether any other Party, if it comes to power, would ever do as much as the Congress Governments had done for the displaced persons. He said if the Socialists had been in power and their Government had done as much for the refugees—or displaced persons—it was the duty of the refugees to feel grateful to that Government and support the party which was in power. Similarly, in their own interests, he said the D.P.s should be grateful to the Congress Governments and stand by the Congress Party in the forthcoming elections.

Of course there are many leaders whom the D.P. voters follow or are likely to follow. Their party affiliations are unpredictable in an adult-franchise election. Even the minor grievances that have yet to be righted, may force them, in a mood of irritability, to vote against the Congress.

This resident of the D.P.s Camp also said that the richer fraternity amongst those who have come from Pakistan have not done as yet much for the poorer classes of the D.P.s.

Another Voice

GENERAL Shah Nawaz and Colonel D. S. Dhillon were colleagues in the Indian National Army of Subhas Bose. Addressing a meeting at Chitnis Park in Nagpur, Col. Dhillon, who is the General Secretary of the Marxist Forward Bloc, said: "When we were in the Red Fort (as undertrial prisoners) we had great admiration for the Congress as the National Organisation of India." It was the Congress which organised the defence of the I.N.A. prisoners and virtually established the right of Indians to rise in armed revolt against an alien power in defence of the motherland. Col. Dhillon continuing his speech at Chitnis Park said: "But subsequent events have shown that the same party has now become an enemy of the Indian people." Dhillon called the Partition of the country as the greatest tragedy and declared that "Congress which was against the division had ultimately agreed to it just to get itself into power." He asked the refugees not to vote for the Congress, as it would amount to voting "their own assassins" to power.

The alternative to partition would have been a worse condition of India today under the second premiership of Churchill. It would be not out of place to remind Col. Dhillon that the Congress stood for non-violence and that the communal-minded elements on both sides were responsible for the cowardly slaughter of the innocent, unarmed men and women, who in terror of communal fanatics on either side, fled their homes. Why blame the Congress for the acts of the communal fanatics, which every sensible man deplored then and does today? It is men of the ilk of Col. Dhillon who are misguiding the refugees by telling downright untruths.

Not Healthy Sign

REPORTS of elections clashes and disturbances come from various places. In Kanpur and Ahmedabad recently, some workers and volunteers were injured. Stones were thrown at the meeting addressed by Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, in one of the Gujarat towns.

During the last week at Yervada near Poona, the Socialists held an election meeting. Some rowdy characters created a commotion at the meeting. The meeting, however, proceeded peacefully after the police, who were called in, restored order. But after the meeting was over, when the Socialist workers were returning to Poona, some unruly elements snatched their red caps and made a bonfire of them.

At Banaras a motor car belonging to Adya Prasad Singh, an Independent candidate for the U. P. State Assembly was set on fire. When Mr. Singh was visiting some villages in his constituency of Gyanpur West, some unknown persons armed with lathis dragged out the driver and set fire to his car.

These are not healthy signs of development of democratic institutions, of which elections are no inconsiderable part. It is the duty of the public to keep peaceful at election meetings. To create the necessity to send for the police to deal with the disturbers of peace is not a very happy situation for the conveners of the meetings. The candidates also must be guaranteed safe conduct wherever they go for election work in their Constituencies. Secret ballot is the greatest weapon of democracy and it can be wielded in whatever way the voters like without unseemly incidents, some of which during the past week have been listed above.

Prohibition

PROHIBITION has not been a strong talking point in the electioneering campaign of the parties in the field. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power, is one of the few Congressmen who have spoken on Prohibition. Speaking at Poona last week, he said that violation of Prohibition law must be severely punished—"even by whipping". So far only the Bombay and Madras Governments have given full effect to the programme of prohibition. The assessment by the governments of its success is optimistic. But Asoka Mehta, the Socialist leader said that Prohibition was only a racket which was encouraging illicit distillation and the underground that was engaged in making available intoxicants to the addicts. The Communist leader Mr. S. A. Dange recently said that his Party would have no objection to give the workers liquor if they wanted to drink: he also promised that if Communists came to power, they would abolish prohibition. But the chance of the Communists coming to power as a result of the present elections in any state in India is out of question. Even of the Socialists' coming to power in any state there is little hope. Mr. Asoka Mehta deplores that the Party was not well organised in Travancore-Cochin, and now there are no prospects of their forming the Government in that State. Mr. Jaiprakash Narain had said some time back that the Socialists would sweep the polls in Travancore-Cochin and would be returned in a majority and form the Government there! Many more eye-openers seem to be in store for the Socialists.

Snowman

THE Himalayan "snowman" has been in the news during the month. London authorities have said that the prints of the footsteps in the snow taken by the British mountaineer Eric Shipton are those of a monkey. Some time last year the American magazine "Collier's" gave a lengthy article on the "Abominable Snowman". The author of the article finally left it as a myth, because there was no substantial evidence to prove the existence of the mystery being.

Now a Northern India paper gives the following story:

"As against the anthropologist who thinks that these snowmen are no more than monkeys, there is another who claims personal knowledge that they are human beings to whom some special properties in the atmosphere and altitude of the Himalayan ranges have imparted a bigger physical stature. This expert is Captain V. d'Auvergne, WHO SAYS HE HAS SPOKEN TO ONE OF THIS STRANGE TRIBE OF MEN, although the language was beyond him and was translated by a friend. In an address given to a learned society in Patna in 1940, the captain is quoted as saying that the snowmen are descendants of a people calling themselves A-O-re, who once lived as other people live, but were driven from their homes and the country in the far north by a tyrannical conqueror. This tribe fled and after years of hardship, misery and heart-breaking vicissitudes, its remnants found their way to a sanctuary in a certain secluded valley deep among the high Ugalug mountain ranges and settled there.

"As the years passed and the next generation began to grow up it was found that in stature and in general physique it greatly surpassed its parents and so it continued, each generation outgrowing the last. Owing to the paucity of material wherewith to make clothing, they were compelled to fall back upon the skins of animals they hunted for food. As time went on, their bodies became acclimatized to the cold and became covered with thick hair which eventually reduced the necessity of clothing to a minimum.

"According to the captain's friend, this physical change was due to a combination of certain chemical properties present either in the air, the soil of the valley, the atmosphere or the food they ate.

"These people recognising the great difference in their appearance to others have no desire to meet or become acquainted with any one outside their own tribe.

Clash With Tibetans

THE lecturer related an incident in which two hunters of the A-O-re clashed with a few Tibetan hunters. The Tibetans, when they met the two snowmen were scared out of there wits and in their fright shot at them, wounding one. The second A-O-re very soon caught the Tibetans and with his club killed two of them. The remaining men got away to tell the awful story and, needless to say, the story lost nothing of the dreadful and supernatural in the telling. To avoid any further meetings, the A-O-re, who mostly live by hunting, do all the hunting by night. This is very easy for them because they are gifted with such wonderful eyesight that night and day are the same to them. They are peacefully inclined and quite content to live their own lives. From their own statements, their tribe, once numerous, appears to by dying out.

"The legend, implicity believed by Eric Shipton's sherpa, that people dropped dead at the sight of the snowmen, is no doubt a highly coloured version of the death of the two Tibetan hunters in the encounter described by the captain in his lecture."

Here is something to keep the myth, if myth it is, of the "Abominable Snowman" from being scotched by the London anthropologists.

Kashmir Slogan

SHEIKH MAHOMED ABDULLAH, Kashmir Prime Minister, the other day told a gathering of villagers of Rajouri that though the Kashmir Government desired to have schools in every village, that objective could be fulfilled only if the villagers themselves came forward to build schools for their children by mobilising their resources. He gave the slogan "A school in every village for the peasants and by the peasants".

In the Sholapur district of the Bombay State and the Etwah district of U.P. a large-scale programme has been undertaken and great progress made in the construction of school houses in the villages. The villagers have participated in both the districts in this work and they have earned deserved praise.

A couple of months back in the Dharwar District in the village of Majjur, with a population of only 600, the foundation-stone of a village school was laid by the collector Mr. Rebello, on October 15 1951, on a plot donated by Shrimati Nilavva Gubbi. IN SIX DAYS THE VILLAGERS COMPLETED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SCHOOL BUILDING, according to the plans and specifications given by the officials, who also promptly supplied some of the building materials. On October 21, 1951, the collector, who was invited, performed the opening ceremony of the building. That is brisk work—and that is what India expects of the coming brave new world.

Fishy

FROM Anantpur comes the report that to popularise the consumption of preserved fish, supplied from the Mettur reservoir, all ration shops in the district will in future stock adequate quantities of fish along with rationed articles for sale. In addition to the rationed shops and fair price shops in the rural areas, private dealers will also be entrusted with the sale of fish, it is learnt.

In Bombay it is said that for two or three months from about the time of Dusserah or Diwali there is abundant supply of fish in the markets. But this abundance dwindles away in the remaining months and the fishermen are reported to be asking exorbitant prices, so much so that fish, in the scarcity months, goes out of reach of the middle classes. It will be a good idea if the Bombay Government through its Fisheries Department tries the Anantpur experiment and at least in the areas of the Bombay City, where the fish-eating population predominates, makes a beginning to popularise preserved fish through sales in ration or other shops at economic prices.

Fleecing by fishermen is a big complaint everywhere—either through exorbitant prices or short weight in the scarcity seasons. Some time back in Calcutta for giving short weight and manipulation of scales—fish is sold by weight in Calcutta—26 dealers were hauled up from five markets in North and Central Calcutta and were fined an amount of Rs. 520 in the aggregate. Calcutta citizens, as one prominent local paper put it, are fleeced to the extent of Rs. 1,92,000 a month by unscrupulous sellers of fish by such dishonest practices! At present the maximum punishment is a fine of Rs. 20 for such offences. The magistrate said that he had never seen a convicted man default in paying this paltry penalty.

MIRACLE OF THE LADY OF FATIMA

(Continued from Page 3)

ens and animals like any other Portuguese countrywoman.

Lesson To World

As at Lourdes and other famous shrines, thousands of sick people have come to Fatima hoping to be cured by a benediction, and hundreds have claimed such cures. Hanging from the rafters of the tiny chapel is a large bundle of weathered crutches, left by those who were able to walk away. Church officials, however, have been very cautious, and thus for only a few cures have been listed as miraculous.

The story of Fatima is not easy to explain. To devout Catholics the village is a place of miracles.

To the less literal, it is primarily a message—that Soviet Russia can be won over, and peace assured, by the world's return to a higher morality and a deeper faith.

To the frankly skeptical, it is at the very least an imposing phenomenon—a huge flowering of faith that demonstrates the great desire of people everywhere for peace on earth and good will to men.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

KILLING THE GOLDEN GOOSE

THOSE who are — loosely speaking — under the British sphere of influence, gravitate naturally towards stamps of the Empire. In many ways they are better off than their follows in 'foreign' countries. For, under a monarchical system they can collect stamps reign by reign. After some years collectors may—indeed must — return to the spacious times of Victoria, but for the beginner there is nothing more suitable than starting off in recent items and building backwards.

During recent years, many collectors have confined themselves to the stamps of the present reign alone, and far from finding their hobby narrow or devoid of richness, have discovered that the more they study the stamps, the more pleasure there is to be derived from them.

The publishing of special catalogues devoted solely to George VI issues, plus the liberality of the issues themselves, has made them immensely popular. Added to which is the fact that certain of the early printings — absolete perforations, colours, etc—have risen to considerable heights.

Therefore it is all the more regrettable that those who make the most out of these stamps should go out of their way to kill them. Ever since they suddenly woke up to the fact that stamps are an easy way of making money, some of the colonies, presumably on the advice of the Crown Agents have been turning out stamps on the flimsiest pretexts.

In the 1952 edition of their very popular George VI Catalogue, the world-famous firm of Stanley Gibbons castigate philatelic thuggery in one of the most forthright condemnations ever to be placed on record. The forthcoming Tristan da Cunha set is the immediate cause of the diatribe, but the Crown Agents have certainly been asking for it for quite some time past.

Condemnation

Gibbons' words bear quoting.

"It is difficult to warn effectively people who are congenitally stupid and the only thing that will teach the authorities here and in the Colonies that collectors resent being exploited is for the latter to REFUSE to be exploited, by ignoring issues which they do not consider as necessary. If is silly to just grumble and still buy the stamps, and a sharp drop in the Crown Agents' sales is the only thing which will bring reform."

These are brave words, indeed, but I fear little good will come of them, for too many different classes of collectors go in for George VI issues for any 'blanket' ban to prove effective. There are collectors, pure and simple, there are what are euphemistically termed 'investors', as well as a third class made up of philatelic spivs of every sort trying to create artificial shortages and 'corners' in popular issues.

One does not need an unduly long memory to recall that Gibbons themselves called down fire and bristone on the notorious Silver Wedding issue, wrote strongly worded protests against it in their house organ, advised collectors to boycott the stamps, said openly that they would only import enough sets to satisfy their customers if the latter INSISTED on buying the stuff, and finally (if I remember right) stated that they would not price the high values in the catalogue.

And what came of all this talk? Exactly nothing. For collectors, even while they were busy condemning the issue, were keeping a wary eye on the financial side of things. When the British Honduras set suddenly went obssolete, many who were most vehement in their condemnation made a scramble for the stamps which soon boosted the price to several pounds, with few anxious to sell even at this inflated level. When North Borneo and the Falklands set reacted in the manner of the West Indian colony, all previous resolves vanished into thin air and the rush developed into something approaching a panic!

Fizzled Out

And Gibbons, though they tried to stick to the policy they had adopted in a moment of enthusiasm, found they could not afford to be Quixotic in what was, after all, a purely commercial matter. So, after a couple of years of blank spaces in the price columns, pride was swallowed and prices quoted for the very things which were so heartily condemned at the time of issue.

Looking at the matter dispassionately, I feel that Gibbons could scarcely have acted otherwise than they did. For the catalogue is — to the dealer, at least — a list of prices at which he is prepared to sell material when in stock. He tries to make the list as informative and as comprehensive as possible, but the MAIN purpose must always remain commercial.

And it follows as a corollary of this that if the customer wishes to buy a series of doubtful philatelic value, then a dealer must either stock it and list the stamps in his catalogues, or be prepared to stick to his guns and have his clients diverted to rivals with fewer scruples.

Gibbons' motives were of the best and it would have been wonderful if the firm had been able to see the thing through to its bitter conclusion, but ... there's the rub. As long as dealers have to satisfy their shareholders and stay out of the red, so long will 'Weddings' and worse be tolerated.

It should be obvious to everyone that Gibbons alone could do little. The remedy, as stated in the new George VI catalogue, is for collectors to make a concerted effort to boycott spurious issues.

It would not be a bad idea to 'screen' new issues. There may be political or administrative reasons for issues like the forthcoming Tristans. But surely a couple of low values or a set to a shilling would meet every conceivable postal need. Can there be the faintest POSTAL necessity for the issue of a series to ten shillings for a speck in the ocean harbouring a mere handful of humans?

Spurious Issues Spell Doom

FOR some years past collectors have been chafing under the load which the Crown Agents and others place on them by the issue of quite unnecessary series covering several colonies and having a face value running into hundreds of rupees. In the face of strong protests, matters improve for a time, but are soon back to their former level. The latest example of the Crown Agents' rapacity is the overprinting of the entire current set of St. Helena for use in Tristan da Cunha.

Why 'Highs'?

One of the reasons for the success of this sort of thing is the fact that people have been caught napping when previous sets have risen and do not want similar experiences to happen in the future. But the peculiar factors that operated in the case of the Weddings and U.P.U.'s are absent in the case of the new Tristan da Cunha overprints. The set does not have a very high face it does not form part of a long series, and it will probably be issued in fairly large quantities.

Let us attempt to forecast the financial future of this set. If, first, the set is genuinely boycotted on a large scale, then dealers' initial indents will be more than enough to meet, at FAIRLY LOW premiums over face, demand for many, many years to come. In other words, the Tristan set should NOT rise if a boycott is at all successful, even IF a regular definative series replaces it in the near future.

The second possibility is the more likely. The affectionate interest which philatelists have taken in this lonely island will cause the preliminary printing to be a sell out —in which case the Crown Agents will keep turning out more till demand is saturated. In this case, too, the series cannot soar to any great heights, for supplies will have been plentiful, collectors will have had their quota, and the 'get-rich-quick' boys will have burnt their fingers and gone back to peddling San Marino miniature sheets.

As Gibbons rightly lament, collectors are the first to grumble and the last to act. This alone has encouraged these monstrous Colonial series. Matters have now reached a stage where new issue subscribers are finding it pretty difficult to keep up with the flood. Since over ten years have elapsed since George VI ascended the throne, many perfectly legitimate definative sets are having to be changed. The series that replace them will be honest-to-goodness postage stamps issued to meet valid postal requirements, and they will merit a place in any album.

But commemoratives are usually a nine days wonder while pound values for rocks jutting out of the sea are a plain nuisance. The average collector is in the game for the pleasure he derives from the hobby, not for a mythical nest-egg he hopes to put by in lieu of an old age pension. He can still invest without falling for every cheap-skate move to squeeze out pennies—and pounds—out of him because of a perfectly natural desire to be complete.

It is difficult to curb a tiger once he has tasted blood. It appears next to impossible to convince the Crown Agents for the Colonies that their short-sighted policy, while it may reap a rich harvest, can only reap that harvest temporarily.

While 'philatelic' stocks of countries like the United States and Great Britain can always be sold off at ten percent below face and used on commercial mail, Pitcairn pounds and similar stuff can only be sold to the collector. And once the collector And once the collector becomes disgusted it means not it means the end of the Crown Agents' racket and the end of those fabulous surpluses which tiny colonies in the back of beyond have been enjoying for years.

The philatelic goose has laid its eggs pretty regularly for decades. Several parties,—collectors, dealers, investors and issuing authorities — have done very well, in one way or another. But the day this goose is killed, the hobby will fold up. And the way things are moving that day does not seem very far off.

Goa Honours The Tercentenary Of Father Vaz

Portugal and its possessions overseas have issued religious commemoratives on numerous occasions. Pictured above is the latest from Portuguese India, a 1 tanga stamp honouring the tercentenary of the birth of Father Joseph Vaz.

The stamp shows the front of the ruins of the Church of Sancoal.

STAMP NEWSBRIEFS

New Solomons Designs

THE British Solomon Islands are to have a definitive series in the near future and a competition is being held to discover designs. Suggested subjects for the new stamps are the following.

1. A complete set of birds peculiar to the territory.

2. A complete set of the famous war-canoes of the Solomon islanders.

3. Various scenic views, such as:

(a) Point Cruz with ships lying at harbour.

(b) Ships loading at Kukum or Vanikoro with a plane in the background.

(c) Arrival of the first plane with slogan 'Henderson Field 1949'.

(d) Any geographical subject.

(e) A map of the Solomon Islands.

4. A historical series showing the various voyages of discovery to the Islands, including stamp or stamps showing maps and sea routes.

5. Any series that combines 1, 2, 3, or 4.

The denominations of the set range from ½d to £ 1.

The choice is a very wide one, but I fear that the competition will, as usual, result in few really outstanding entries and end with the set being entrusted to professional designers

Incidentally, the perforation of the current 2d and 3d has been changed to perf. 12 in the latest printings released by the Crown Agents in London.

Falkland Isle Definatives

Advance pictures of the new Falkland Islands definatives have been published in the British philatelic press. The stamps are handsome enough productions and are likely to be of a fairly high standard (one cannot be quite sure from reproductions alone and they are all engraved. The denominations range from a half-penny on through a pound.

NEW YUGOSLAVS

THERE has had to be a reshuffle of Jugoslavian colours due to a change in postal rates, and details of colours and subjects are given below.

1 dinar grey. Electrician

5 din. yellow orange. Fishing.

10 din. green. Picking apples.

20 din. purple. Cattle breeding.

25 din. ochre brown. Girl harvester.

30 din. blue. Printing.

35 din. brown. Building

50 din. dark green. Communications.

75 din. lilac. Forestry.

100 din. sepia. Foundry

The foregoing stamps were released on November 12.

Jugoslavia is also putting out additional Airmail values in order to meet changed postal rates. All the stamps are pictorials.

5 dinars, brown-ochre. Lanes of Plitvitch.

100 din. emerald. View of Julian Alps.

200 din. red-lilac. View of Mostar.

500 din. blue-viollet. View of Belgrade

SPANISH ANIMALS

NINE attractive stamps were issued towards the end of November for the use of the Spanish possessions in Africa: and will be eagerly snapped up by collectors of "zoologicals". There are three stamps each for Ifni, Sahara and Spanish Guinea, and details of colour and denomination are as follows.

IFNI

5 cent plus 5c brown.
10c plus 5c orange.
60c plus 15c olive.

All the above show a jerboa a tiny redent found extensively in the territory.

SPANISH SAHARA

5c plus 5c brown.
10c plus 5c orange.
60c plus 15c olive.

All the above picture dromedaries, the single humped camels of the desert.

SPANISH GUINEA

5c plus 5c brown.
10c plus 5c orange.
60c plus 15c olive.

The three stamps of Guinea show the hunting leopard.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

THE UNDERSIGNED invites applications for temporary posts of Architectural Assistants in the Office of the Govt. Architect and Town Planner, Bihar, Patna. The applications with full particulars of qualifications and experiences etc. should reach this office on or before the 5th January, 1952.

1. Architectural Assistants (Gazetted)—in the grade of Rs. 200-12-260-15-350-E.B.-15-500 plus usual Govt. C. L. A. Higher initial start may be given to deserving candidates. Selected candidates will be appointed initially by the Department for a period of 6 months and shall be referred to the Public Service Commission, Bihar for their confirmation.

QUALIFICATIONS—(a) Advance examination in Architecture from Sir J. J. School of Arts Bombay (b) Fourth Year examination in Architecture from the Delhi Polytechnic (c) Diploma in Architecture from the Kala Bhawan, Baroda with an experience of atleast three years in an architect's office.

No. T. A. is admissible either for interview or for joining the post.

Sd|- V. N. Prasad.
Govt. Architect and Town Planner, Bihar.
(1588)

FINNISH NEWSPRINT IMPORTS INTO U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (UPA):—The contract price of Finnish newsprint imported here will be dol. 116 per ton after January 1, the "Editor and Publisher" magazine reports.

It says for some buyers this represents a reduction of nine dollars per ton, since for the past five months contract buyers of Finnish newsprint here had the option of taking a reduced tonnage at 116 dollars or taking full deliveries of contracted quantities at 125 dollars.

The article says the price of Swedish paper is increased to dol. 15¢ per ton due largely to the imposition of Swedish import tax of dol. 60 per ton.

The magazine sees no immediate indication of a price change in Canadian paper during the first half of 1952.

FIFTY-YEAR OLD CHURCH DISPUTE

Plea Dismissed

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 22 (PTI): A Full Bench of the Travancore-Cochin High Court yesterday dismissed with costs review petition in what is known as the Malankara Jacobite Syrian Church Trust Fund Case as no case was made by the petitioners (the Catholics' Party) for a review.

The case originated as a result of a dispute, which is nearly half a century old, between two groups of the Jcobite Syrian Church of Malabar namely, the Catholics' Party and the Patriarchs Party, as to whom the common trust funds belonged and which of them represented the original Church. Both the groups have been claiming that they are the rightful trustees entitled to the Church funds.

Originally, the Patriarchs Party filed a suit in the District Court, Kottayam, for a declaration that the Catholics Party had become aliens to the original Church and that all their properties including the educational institutions and churches belonged to the Patriarchs Party. The suit was however dismissed by the District Judge, Kottayam, but an appeal was allowed by the erstwhile Travancore High Court in a full bench decision.

The present petition by the Catholics Party was to review the decision of the Full Bench of the erstwhile Travancore High Court which had then held that the Catholics Party had gone out of the Jacobite Syrian Church of Malabar and that they were not entitled to the common trust properties.

SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL

Kanpur Press Award

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21, (PTI): The Supreme Court today allowed special leave, in part, sought by the management of the Viswamitra Press, Kanpur, to appeal against the award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in respect of a dispute with the workers of the press.

The court also ordered the stay of operation of the award until the disposal of the case on the condition that the management would provide for the payment of two month's arrears of pay and salaries for three months' for twenty-one discharged workers from January 1952.

The special leave for appeal was granted only to the extent that the "award was illegal as it was given after the expiry of the original time fixed by the Government."

Wounded Hollywood Agent Discharged

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 22 (UPA): Actor's agent Jennings Lang, shot by Producer Walter Wagner in a quarrel about his association with the Producer's glamorous wife Joan Bennett, left his hospital at dawn on Friday but the District Attorney's office said it was not worried.

"We are not sitting on him, said Assistant District Attorney Adolph Alexander. "He is under subpoena and we think he will be around when we want him."

Lang has been under treatment since December 13 when Wagner shot him as he chatted with Mrs. Bennett in a parking lot. He has been asked by his physicians to "recuperate at home over the holidays."

U.S. Interest In Asian Affairs

A PROFESSOR'S VIEWS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (PTI):—Professor Schuyler Wallace, Director of the School of International Affairs, Columbia University, who is touring India under the auspices of the Watumull Foundation, said here today that there had been a great change in the American outlook on world affairs, specially of the east, during the past few years.

Prof. Wallace, who was speaking at a reception accorded to him by the Indian Journalists Association, said that before this reorientation of their outlook, the American knowledge of world affairs consisted mainly of the study of American and European history and politics. But now they were eager to know what was actually happening in every corner of the earth, specially the Asian countries.

He said that in Columbia University, there were 90 students in the post-graduate class studying Indian history and 60 learning Hindi, and this compared favourably with 80 students in the American politics class.

Yoga Centre In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (PTI):—An Indian exponent of "Hatha Yoga" has opened a demonstration studio in New York where lessons in the yogic system of physical culture are given daily.

Yogi Vithaldas made a tour of American educational institutions and spoke and gave demonstrations on yoga.

TO SAVE INDIA FROM 'RED' ORBIT

Hoffman Pleads For 620 Million Dollar Investment

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22 (PTI-Reuter).

Mr. Paul Hoffman, Head of the Economic Co-operation Administration and now Director of the Ford Foundation, said yesterday that the United States must invest at least 620 million dollars "to save India and Pakistan from the Communist orbit."

He said the two Commonwealth nations were in the same position vis-a-vis the United States as China was in 1945. "If the United States had invested in China then to raise the standard of living and develop resources to improve the lot of the population, the Communists would not have been able to seize the nation," Mr. Hoffman said.

Speaking of India and Pakistan, Mr. Hoffman said: "The opportunity is still present. I am convinced that a four-year programme of reasonable dimensions —perhaps 500 million dollars— could make an enormous contribution toward helping the Indians raise the level of Indian life to a point where they could maintain stability and hope for the future.

India's stand four years from now depends in large part on our stand right now.

"Pakistan presents a similar opportunity. Thirty to forty million dollars a year invested in Pakistan would pay big dividends in the future."

SHAH'S GIFT TO PEASANTS

TEHERAN, Dec. 22.

The Shah of Persia has given a village near Teheran, Khatoonabad, to destitute peasants. He has already given large tracts of arable land to peasants.

GREATEST ASIAN DEMOCRACY

Canadian's Tribute

INDORE, Dec. 21 (UPI): The Canadian High Commissioner in India, Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, said here today that India was the greatest democracy in Asia and the whole world was watching with interest the current general elections, which he described as the "greatest experiment, rather adventure" in the history of world democracy.

Mr. Chipman, who was speaking as the chief guest at the annual social gathering of the M.S. High School here, referred to the speech of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at the UNESCO symposium on the concept of man and philosophy and said that he was one with him (Dr. Radhakrishnan) and considered it to be the best speech he had ever heard on the problem facing the world

ARAB LEADERS MEET

PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPA): Leaders from Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia met here Friday in a final session before the Christmas recess of the United Nations to review past work and to coordinate efforts on future Assembly tasks.

Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said after the meeting that there would be two major problems confronting the Arab states when the General Assembly reconvenes next year—Libya and Palestine. He said no definite decision has been taken on these problems and another meeting would take place immediately after the Christmas recess. He expressed satisfaction that Libyan independence would be declared on December 24.

He also said the Arab states considered the close vote on the Moroccan problem in the Assembly a "real Arab victory" Last week the General Assembly decided to postpone inclusion of the Moroccan question on its agenda but by a close margin.

Transjordan and Yemen were not present at Friday's meeting. Both their representatives were in London

4 Seamen Drowned

NICOSIS (Cyprus), Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Three Indian seamen were drowned and one is missing, presumed drowned, after the British cargo ship 'Porlock Hill' (7,120 tons broke in two after running aground off Famagusta yesterday. One British seaman is also presumed drowned. The remainder of the crew comprising 37 Indians, ten British officers and eleven British seamen have all been savel.

The vessel was blown from her anchoring ground by a heavy gale while unloading by tender vehicles and supplies for the British garrison on Cyprus.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S CALL TO AZAD KASHMIR PEASANTS

JAMMU, December 22 (PTI).

THE Kashmir Government announced yesterday that the land reforms inaugurated last July would be implemented with immediate effect in Pakistan-held parts of Kashmir.

This move of the Government was described in official circles as "the first move in the bloodless attempt to restore territorial integrity of the State."

This is the first step taken by the Kashmir Government after the occupation of one-third of the State territory by he Pakistan forces four years ago to extend the operation of any State law to the so-called "Azad Kashmir" territory

A Government press note released in Jammu today said: "With immediate effect more than ten lakhs kanals of land on the other side of the cease-fire line have been transferred to about fifty-thousand tiliers who had hitherto been deprived of the benefits flowing from the occupation of that area by Pakistan."

Simultaneously the Government released a booklet containing the names of all big jagirdars and landlords in "Azad Kashmir" owning more than 182 kanals (about twenty-two acres) which is the limit of land ownership under the new land reforms.

In a special message addressed to Kashmiris across the cease-fire line, Mirza Afzal Beg, Kashmir's Revenue Minister, urged the peasants in Pakistan-held parts of the State "to lose no time in taking possession of lands which, according to your Government's order, now legally stant transferred in your names."

A high-ranking National Conference leader described the Government announcement as the "first move in the bloodless attempt to restore territorial integrity of the State."

Official circles in Jammu said that though "for the present" the Kashmir Government could not take direct steps to implement the decision in Pakistan-held parts of the State, they were confident that the peasantry there would "seize the initiative and assume the ownership of their lands."

They said that "adequate" steps would shortly be taken to inform the peasants across the cease-fire line about the details pertaining to the land transferred to each of them and the names of jagirdars and landlords whom they had to dispossess of their lands. However, they declined to disclose how they proposed to achieve the objective.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec 21: A "No-rent Campaign" is proposed to be started in the Pakistani Capital by refugees staying in Bihar and other refugee colonies. The main contention of these refugees is that though the Karachi Municipal Corporation recovers from them house, water, general and conservancy tax in full, their colonies have not been provided with proper roads, adequate water supply, necessary street lighting, public latrines and parks, the usual amenities provided to other areas of the city.

Accordingly, they have now served an ultimatum on Municipal and Government authorities that unless these amenities are provided for them also, they will be compelled to resort to "no-rent campaign" by withholding payment of Municipal and other taxes

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPA): The British Broadcasting Corporation charged on Friday night the Hungarian secret police with the murder of 80 Hungarian miners as a warning against "go slow" tactics."

The broadcast beamed behind the Curtain, said the massacre took place in October at Tata, Hungary's biggest coalmine and the bodies of the miners were displayed as an example.

The BBC challenged Hungary to give an explanation regarding the deaths.

MUNSHI COMMENDS CONGRESS RECORD

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (UPI): In spite of difficulties, both internal and external, the Congress Governments at the centre as well as in the states had acquitted themselves commendably well, declared Shri K. M. Munshi, Union Food Minister, addressing an election meeting at Lohar Chawl organised by the BPCC this evening.

Shri Munshi expressed the hope that the Congress would be returned to power to continue its good work.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MASSU Pahalwan, the well-known wrestler who made a present of his gold chain to Pt. Nehru as a contribution to the Congress fund declared that he was prepared to lay down his life for the cause of the country.

Election is vote-catching in catch-as-catch-can style. It is not all-in wrestling.

* *

The Prime Minister has sent a message of greetings in Hindi to Stalin on the occasion of his birthday.

Dravida Kazagam will surely see in this another evidence of North Indian Imperialism.

* *

Mr. Prabhudutt Bramachari, the "Sadhu" rival of Pt. Nehru has challeged the latter to address jointly with him seven meetings on the issue of the Hindu Code Bill and abide by the popular verdict.

Comrade Dange has challenged Mr. Nehru to contest the elections from Telengana Constituency.

Dwarka Prasad Mishra Challenges Nehru that he will form one-man Government in Madhya Pradesh.

Pt. Nehru is too busy to indulge in skirmishes, when the main battle is on. The polls will tell.

* *

A woman polling officer in Trivandrum left the booth while voting was going on to give birth to twins at a near-by physician's house.

This multi-purpose project is more than a man's job.

* *

Speaking at an election meeting Pt. Pant said "The Congress has achieved many things and has committed some mistakes too. If you catch cold, will it be wise to cut the nose off? or to cut your throat if you happen to have a sore in it?"

Pt. Pant has to thank that Acharya Kripalani was not present at the meeting.

* *

The Punjab Governor, Sri Chandulal Trivedi felt embarassed when a batch of bandsmen played to the tune of "God Save The King" to welcome him in Jullundar.

Strange as it may seem, there are many "deshbaktas" in Free India who have not yet mastered the art of singing our National Anthem.

* *

An Indian Yogi in London has attracted attention by going about in loin cloth when people were shivering in ten degrees of frost.

It is to be hoped that he will not leave his footprint as the Himalayan Snowman.

* *

Addressing an election meeting in Madras Mr. Ashok Mehta described Pandit Nehru "as the famous Trinity who sees no evil, hears no evil and speaks no evil".

This "Nehru-worship" is alright, but why does Mr. Ashok monkey with the Trinity?

* *

Field-Marshall Lord Montgomery who has been offered the post of Commander-in-Chief in Malaya demands that he should be invested with full military, civil and political powers.

Probably MacArthur is on his brain. But is there need for a Supremo to catch five thousand Malayan bandits?

* *

Speaking at Nagpur, Pandit Nehru said "Your Madhya Pradesh ought to be ashamed that a man like Dwarka Prasad Mishra is amongst you."

Madhya Pradesh cannot help it; nor Mr. Mishra can. Where else can Mishra thrive as middler, meddler and muddler in politics?

* *

The U. P. C. C. General Secretary, Mr. Algu Rai Shastry, told an election meeting at Banaras that he was prepared to take poison, if his method did not meet the approval of the electorate.

Shades of Socrates and Hemlock. But the polls will not listen to wails of a suicide on the banks of the Ganges.

* *

The Raj Pramukh of Mysore will exercise his vote like any other commoner in the forthcoming general elections.

From the palace to the polling booth is the first step. From Raj Pramukh to Prajapramukh will be the journey's end.

* *

AT the inauguration of the Centenary of the Government Museum, Madras, an interesting incident happened, which was of more than passing importance. Pandit Nehru, who inaugurated the function, inspected a bronze idol of Lord Nataraja in a dance posture and asked the museum authorities whether it was the right leg or the left that was raised normally. He was told, rather doubtfully, that both the legs were raised alternately. This is an amazing answer to Pt. Nehru's query. His straight question was the characteristic feature of 'Tandav Lakshana', and the reply that Nataraja danced with his two legs alternately was no explanation

Shiva's dances are classified as "Tandav" because of the vigorous swing and sway of movements and the lighting tempo of patterns of footwork. It is a complete contrast to the "Lasya" of the eternal feminine, of seductive poses and glamorous glances danced by Goddesses. In most of the Tandav dances, it is the left foot that is initially raised. It is said in Puranas that Shiva performed a Tandav in Silver Mantap with his right foot on, and this is identified with Madura. There is more than one explanation from Puranic writers as well as Vedantins as to why the right foot was prominently used in this Tandav. This is a puzzle to dance experts too

* *

Nataraja or Dancing Shiva represents the peak of Indian sculpture. This Indian bronze of marvellous composition, beauty of the line, chiselled symmetry, terpischorean grace and beatific smile held many a visitor in gaping wonder at the Burlington Galleries in London and at the Exhibition of Indian Art in America. Though many cannot appreciate the inner cult and symbolic significance of the dancing deity, they cannot take their eyes off it. Though cast in metal, there is an illusion of fluidity about its movements. For Indians, Nataraja is the First of First Things, even creation itself emanating from Him. It is the largest single factor that has moulded the Indian way of life and shaped the thought, culture and art of our country. Cut the figure of Nataraja from the Indian scene, and you will have lose much in Indian art, dance, music and literature. Saints like Shankara, Sundaramoorthi and others have poured their hearts in passionate poetry in His praise. Even landmarks in our geography like the Himalayas and the Ganges are associated with His dance.

* *

Nataraja is the darling of dancers. He is the beloved of artists and artistes. He is the tutelary deity of the Bhakti and Shakti cult. Saints and seers look to Him for liberation; and yet He is said to be the Great Commoner among Gods and is out to uplift trodden humanity with His uplifted foot. Though the sculptor will get immersed in the unity, vitality, infinity and repose that are embodied in the bronze, Vedantins see an inner meaning in the symbolic representation that is Nataraja. They see in the image a perpetual sermon attuning the individual soul of man to the universal soul. Though the mystic significance of Nataraja's dance and its symbolism can be appreciated only by an esoteric circle, there are many legends associated with Tandav dances which are of human interest. These background stories are important to fix the "locale" and the "attitude" of the Tandavs. There is no chronology for Tandav dances, but the Sandhya Tandav or the dance of the setting sun is considered to be the oldest. In sanskrit literature, there is no reference to the prostrate demon on whom Nataraja stands with his right foot. This Asura, named Muyalaka, seems to be a later acquisition.

* *

The story goes that in the forest of Tharakam, now identified with the Tanjore district in South India, dwelt multitudes of heretical sages following the Mimamsa philosophy. They were "Actionists and Activists" of the Shakti cult, who were intoxicated with their spiritual power politics. One day Narada went to them, when they taunted him that even Shiva and Vishnu would be nowhere near them in their spiritual feats.

Their wives confronted Narada with the following questions:

Why is Brahma keeping his wife Saraswati inside his mouth?"

"Why is Vishnu keeping his spouse Lakshmi always by His side?"

"Why" has Shiva become "Ardhanari"—half man and half woman—merging his beloved Parvati with Himself?"

Before Narada could enlighten them on the inner meaning, the Amazons of the Tharakam forest said with one voice: "These Gods cannot trust their own wives, while They preach sermons to others."

Narada was dumbfounded, while the women paraded themselves as paragons of virtue. When Narada reported the matter to Shiva and Vishnu, they decided to test the powers of the Tharakam heretics. Vishnu took the form of Mohini, a glamour girl of peerless beauty, whilst Shiva became a sky-clad Sanyasin with the beggar's bowl in His hand. They hurried to the Tharakam forest where, at first sight, the heretical sages ran after Mohini, whose seductive charm was too much for them. Then, seeing their womenfolk surrounding the beggar Sanyasin their anger was soon directed against him, and they endeavoured to destroy him by means of magical incantations. A fierce tiger was created in sacrificial fires and was set upon him; but Shiva seized it, stripped off its skin and wrapped himself in tiger skin. The next magical missile was a hooded serpent, which Shiva wreathed around his neck like a garland. As the sun was setting then, Shiva began his Sandhya Tandav; but there rushed upon him a monster in the shape of a malignant dwarf, Muyalaka. Upon him, Shiva pressed his right foot and kept him pinned to the ground. The discomfited heretics of Tharakam came to realise the presence of Shiva and Vishnu in their midst. It was probably from this time that Muyalaka was added to the Tandav choreography.

* *

The "Oordhva Tandav" is a dance marathon between Nataraja and Kali for the role of honour in the dance world. Kali, whose skill in 'Lasya' was her forte, began to drive Shiva to a dead end by her marvellous dancing feats. Nataraja was about to be discomfited, when Lord Vishnu with a slight winking of His eyes beckoned to Him to perform the "Oordhva Tandav." With amazing rapidity, Shiva stood on his right foot and threw up the left foot parallel to his head. This Tandav feat was too much for the feminine modesty of Kali and she accepted defeat. This shows the limitations of "Lasya" and the gav abandon of the "Tandav."

* *

There are statues in South Indian temples where Shiva teaches the rudiments of Tandav dance to Parvati and Nandi. The cosmic significance of Nataraja's dance has been summoned up by Poet Rabindranath Tagore in this wise:

"In thy Dance, Divine Dancer
Freedom finds its image
And dreams their forms

Its cadence weaves the threads of things
And unwinds them for ages;
Charms the atoms' rebellion into beauty
Gives rhythm to the symphony of stars;
Thrills life with pain and churns up existence into
Surging Joys and Sorrows."

* *

MR. Abraham Stone, the birth control expert has left for Ceylon after attending a series of family planning conferences in India. He said that the Government of India was the first in the world to ask for advice from W.H.O. on family planning. He indicated that experiments in family planning would be conducted in a number of pilot centres in India.

During his visit to Lucknow, Shri H. P. Mody, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, put Dr. Stone to a curious test. Presiding over a meeting to welcome him, Shri Mody said that his province was suffering from a surfeit of monkeys and jokingly asked the W.H.O. expert whether he would prescribe some family planning scheme for them. The family planning expert was silent on the issue, though he dwelt upon the efficacy of the rhythm method for humanity

Shri Mody's poser raises the issue whether it is possible or feasible to control the simian population. In these days of foreign exchange scarcity, Indian monkeys have become dollar earners, a large consignment of them being exported every week to the United States by air. So long as the benefit of rationing is not extended to the monkeys, there is no use blaming them for damaging the crops. Under Shri Mody's regime, the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department has ordered Naini Tal Tarai Colonisation officials to shoot at sight the wild elephants which have been damaging the Tarai sugar-cane crop there. It is reported that there are more than hundred marauders who eat five thousand maunds of sugar-cane every day. This shoot-at-sight order looks like a raw deal to the rare species of India. Since the attainment of freedom by our country the role of elephants has become onerous. They have been used as ambassadors-at-large by Pandit Nehru, and Ashok and Shanti have earned a lot of goodwill for India in their land of adoption. Recently an elephant calf was taken to America for television purposes. If Shri Mody feels that there are more elephants than his province can feed, he should have also raised the question of family planning for elephants with the WHO expert. But will the elephants oblige?

* *

IN one of his recent speeches Mr. Ashoka Mehta declared that the present general elections would not solve the fundamental issues and another general election was sure to follow before the stipulated period.

This looks like the wishful thinking of a matriculation candidate to score top rank in the supplementary examination in October, while answering the paper diffidently in March examination. Mr. Jai Prakash's forecast of the Socialist Party forming a cabinet in the United State of Travancore-Cochin has proved to be mere bombast and tinsel. His nominees have not turned up to expectations. Though hard things are often said about the electorate, democracy has the knack of confounding the politicians who try to confuse it by vociferous slogans.

In one of the election meetings Pandit G. B. Pant appealed to the electorate to give vote to the party that gave them votes. This too naive an appeal. Gratitude and democracy do not often go well together. The British democracy did not feel any compunction in chucking Mr. Churchill out, the moment he won the war. At the same time, it did not hesitate to vote him back to power when it needed him. The Congress record of winning freedom for the country, giving it a constitution of secular democratic republic and unification of the country by abolishing the princely order is no mean achievement, and it can legitimately ask for another lease to complete the work. Such an appeal will not certainly go unheeded. Despite the scare of chaos and bogey of anarchy raised by its opponents, the Congress is the only party that can ensure peace and build for prosperity.

DANCING SHIVA

Nataraja doing the 'Tandav' dance

Modern Educational System Defective

SAME SINCE MACAULAY'S DAYS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22 (PTI).

"THE modern system of education has been completely one-sided, and nothing has been done to develop the moral and power and spiritual quality of man," observed Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, addressing the Calcutta University Convocation here today.

He said: "If we have any desire to leave a monument which may stand for a long time, the basis of that monument should not be only on the cement of material richness but on the rock of morality and great spirituality.

Mr. Pakvasa said the present mode of education was one which followed the minute of Lord Macaulay in 1823 whereby a very large emphasis was given on learning through English with the ultimate aim of preparing material useful for the foreign rule.

Students, he felt, had not been "rightly guided," their educators in the shape of their parents or teachers had "gone astray." They were taught to ask for more and more and not to deny more and more."

Mr. Pakvasa said education should not merely lay stress on things "which are stocked in the brain like a godown, many a time ill-arranged and ill-assorted and of no practical use in after-life," but should be designed to develop moral and spiritual qualities.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Referring to the "constant demand of rights", Mr. Pakvasa said he was led to imagine what would have happened if the Constitution, instead of providing for fundamental rights provided for "fundamental duties". "If insistence was laid at every stage of life and at every stage of education on duties and on their proper discharge, will not that lead to a solution of many of the difficulties that are daily arising round about us in various walks of life", he asked.

Mr. Pakvasa said strikes among students had become as common as strikes of industrial and other labour employees. "Stern measures" might be one of the ways of controlling the "undesirable methods" followed by students. But, he said, "it is upto us to go deeper and find out the true causes and reasons for these undesirable happenings"

"If the student in his home and school and college life, in his surroundings and in the conduct of his elders, of his parents and of his teachers sees proper observance of duties faithfully and lovingly discharged, would that not have a salutary effect on his mind?"

BRITISH WOMAN WINS STALIN PRIZE

LONDON, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Moniea Pelton of Britain who went to North Korea this year as a delegate on "an international fact-finding commission" has been awarded an "international Stalin prize for promotion of peace among the nations" according to a Tass message received in London.

She was one of the six people receiving the awards on Marshal Stalin's birthday yesterday.

Others receiving the awards were Signor Pietro Nenni of Italy, leader of the Socialist Party and Chairman of the "Peace Bureau"; Mrs. Anna Beghers, German Novelist and member of the World Presidium of the "World Peace Congress"; Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo, Deputy Premier of the Chinese Republic; Mr. Jorge Amafo, Brazil writer and delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, and Mr. Iklo Dyama member of the Japanese diet.

The peace prize instituted two years ago on Premier Stalin's 70th birthday is 100,000 roubles (about £ 9,000) and a gold medal.

Iraqui Dates

BOMBAY, Saturday: The price of Iraqui dates sold at the ration shops in Bombay is 3as. 3ps per pound, and not 3as. per pound as published earlier.

One Killed In Train-Truck Collision

AMBALA, Dec. 22 (PTI): One person was killed and three others injured when an Ambala-bound shuttle train collided against a motor truck at a level crossing between Dhablan and Patiala railway station this afternoon.

The victims were in the truck which was loaded with coal.

The engine of the train went off the rails on account of the impact, blocking the line.

The train, however, remained on the track, the injured were removed to a hospital in Patiala.

More Tariff On Cocoanuts

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The tariff values of cocoanuts, copra and cocoanut oil have been raised under the revised schedule for the new year, it was announced here today.

The tariff values, fixed for assessment of Customs duties, have been raised in the case of about 75 items and slightly decreased in eight items.

The increases are for cocoanuts from Ceylon from Rs. 140 to Rs. 160 per thousand, cocoanuts from other sources, except Maldives from Rs. 130 to Rs. 160 per thousand, copra from Rs. 54 to Rs. 64. per cwt. and for cocoanut oil from Rs. 80 to Rs. 96 per cwt.

The increases are sharp in case of cloves from Rs. 120 to Rs. 280 per cwt. long pepper from the Far East from Rs. 150 to Rs. 380 per cwt. and dried rose flowers from Rs. 33 to Rs. 90 per cwt.

INDIAN SOCIALISTS IN BRITAIN CONFER

LONDON, December 21 (PTI): The first conference of Indian Socialists in Britain was inaugurated today by Prof. D. G. H. Cole, eminent British author, at Conway Hall. Mr. H. N. Brailsford presided. An audience of about 500, included a large number of Indian students.

Mr. Iqbal Gaya, General Secretary of the Conference addressing the delegates said: "The Indian Socialists in Britain who derive their inspiration from the Socialist Party of India have been working here for the last three years."

The main purpose of the conference, he explained, was to provide a forum to Indian youth in Britain to discuss social and economic problems of India in an objective and dispassionate manner, to popularise the cause of Socialism and to acquaint themselves with the views of eminent British Socialists.

SINO-TIBETAN SILVER SEIZED

KALIMPONG, Dec. 22 (PTI).

The biggest seizure of Chinese and Tibetan silver being smuggled into India after the Government of India banned their entry, was made here today by the Enforcement Branch, when they seized 55 seers of Chinese and Tibetan silver in the shape of Chinese dollars and Tibetan sangs from an Indian trader.

The Rs. 25,000 worth seizure was made when the trader was about to board a jeep bound for Siliguri railway junction, 62 miles from here.

MOVE TO AMEND REGENCY ACT

Provision During King's Absence

LONDON, Dec. 21 (UPA): Ten Downing Street said today it would soon ask Parliament to act in an almost unique situation expected next spring when King George, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and Margaret will all be out of the country at the same time.

The Queen and the Princesses are among the five Counsellors of state who act for the King during his absence.

It was assumed Ten Downing Street meant legislation would be proposed making eligible for Counsellors of State persons other than those named in the Regency Act.

The King is expected to tour the West Indies as part of his convalescence from a lung operation.

The King and Princess Margaret will probably accompany him. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will be in Australia then.

The Thailand Criminal Court at Bangkok Saturday postponed until February 11 the hearing in which Naval personnel are charged with plotting and carrying out the June rebellion.

2 More Seats For Congress In Cochin-Travancore

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 22 (PTI).

Mr. A. M. Thomas (Congress) was today declared elected to the House of the People from Ernakulam.

This is the third parliamentary seat won by the Congress in Travancore-Cochin.

Another Congress Victory

Mr. A. L. Jacob (Congress) was today declared elected to the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly from Ernakulam general constituency.

RESULTS

Constituency—Ernakulam—electorate 40,061.

(1) Mr. A. L. Jacob (Congress) 10,673.

(2) Mr. M. P. Menon (United Front of Leftists) 8,549.

(3) Mr. P. Balagangadhara Menon (Socialist) 3,464.

(4) Mr. K. B. Mohamed (Cochin Party) 1,795.

(5) Mrs. Maria Kutty John (Independent) 482.

Invalid votes 2.

Candidates of the Socialist Party, the Cochin Party and the Independent Candidate forfeited their security deposits.

About 62.3 per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise.

Independent Elected

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 22 (PTI): Mr. K. P. Krishna Menon (Independent) was today declared elected to the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly from Aiyroor general constituency in the Trichur District.

RESULT

Aiyroor Constituency — Total electorate: 39,708.

Total number of votes polled 28,868.

Mr. K. P. Krishna Menon (Independent) 14,674.

Mr. Joseph Thomas (Congress) 13,092.

Mr. K. Sankara Kurup (Independent) 1,101.

Invalid vote 1.

About 73 per cent of the voters of Aiyroor exercised their franchise.

Mr. K. Sankara Kurup forfeited his security deposit.

Leftist Elected

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 22.

Mr. Nilakantaru Pandarathil (United Front of Leftists) was declared elected to the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly from Nedumangad general constituency in Trivandrum district today.

RESULTS

Constituency, Nedumangad. Electorate 67,729.

Mr. Nilakantaru Pandarathil (UFL) 9,452.

Mr. N. Velu Pillai (Congress) 4,223.

Mr. N. Narayan A. Pillai (Socialist) 3,081.

Mr. K. Gopalan (Independent) 2,421.

Mr. K. Vasudevan Pillai (Independent) 1,168

Invalid votes 2.

R. S. Party Wins

QUILON, Dec. 22 (PTI): Mr. Baby John (Revolutionary Socialist Party) was today declared elected to the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly from Perinad constituency in Quilon district.

Mr. Baby John is now in jail.

RESULTS

Constituency—Perinad. Electorate: 41,161 Votes polled 33,465.

Mr. Baby John (Revolutionary Socialist) 12,654.

Mr. Kunjunni Pillai (Congress) 8,770.

Mr. Gillariose (Independent) 4,680.

Mr. Raghavan (Independent) 3,744.

Mr. K. Narayana Pillai (Socialist) 1,903.

Mr. Aryadevan (Independent) 670.

Mr. Chellapan Asari (Independent) 410.

Mr V. P. Patrose (Independent) 266.

Mr. N. Balakrishnan (Independent 193.

Mr. Nanoo (Independent) 157.

Invalid votes 18.

Except for Mr. Kunjunni Pillai (Congress), all the other eight contestants forefeited their security deposit.

About 81 per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise.

Two-Thirds Polling Over

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 22 (UPI): Polling in about two-thirds of Travancore-Cochin State was over today.

Polling in the remaining constituencies will begin on January 2 next, after the Christmas holidays.

S. K. Patil's Address

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee addressing an election meeting at Kazi Mohalla this evening declared that the Congress Party alone be able to establish a Secular Democratic State in the country. Mr. Patil added that Congress alone could also set up a stable and progressive society.

Other speakers in the meeting included Shri Hassan Ali Ibrahim and Hafiz Khan.

Earlier, Shri Patil addressed meetings at Walbakhadi and Bapty Road.

COMEDY OF WRONG BALLOT PAPERS

TRICHUR, Dec. 22 (PTI).

THE Chief Election Commissioner has telegraphed the returning officer, Trichur constituency asking him to regularise the mistake committed by some presiding officers, in issuing parliamentary ballot papers to assembly booths, and assembly ballot papers to parliamentary booths.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon, the Returning Officer, told the Press Trust of India last night that he had received a copy of the telegram addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer, Travancore-Cochin, authorising him to count the votes according to programme.

The Presiding Officer of a polling station in Trichur, Mr. Menon said had wrongly issued ballot papers of Parliament to Assembly and 'vice versa'.

It is understood that such mistakes had been made in many other places in the State. Some people had made representations alleging irregularity of elections on this score to the Chief Election Commissioner.

Polling Begins In M. P.

NAGPUR, Dec. 22 (PTI): General elections in Madhya Pradesh began today in fine weather at 8-30 a.m. in thirteen Assembly and six House of the People constituencies spread over seven rice-growing districts of the eastern half of the State.

Seventeen members are to be elected to the Assembly from the thirteen constituencies which form parts of the six parliamentary constituencies for the election of nine members to the House of the People. There are 810,634 voters and 923 polling stations.

SYMBOLS NOT ALLOTTED

LUCKNOW, Dec 22 (PTI):—More than a dozen candidates of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasaha have not been allotted their symbols in Uttar Pradesh, it is learnt.

The leader of the K.M.P.P., Mr. Triloki Singh, has intimated the Chief Electoral Officer that in case the three candidates set up by the K.M.P.P were not allotted the party symbol of "hut" the party would withdraw those candidates from the contest.

ONLY LINE OPEN TO RULERS

RAJKOT Dec. 21, (PTI): The Rajasaheb of Dhrangdhara, officiating Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, expressing his views on princes and elections, stated here today that he was categorically of the opinion that the princes had no business in politics "for the sound reason that hardly any are likely to fulfil the triple requirements of experience capacity and outlook for governance in modern times."

As for the good of their own class, the Rajasaheb added, "their fighting will weaken the very people who have a correct appraisement of the notable part the princes have played in the country's unification and therefore hold them in esteem."

DETENU'S RELEASE ORDERED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (PTI): The Supreme Court today ordered the release of a Communist detenu from the Punjab, Arjun Singh, on the ground that the detention order served by the Punjab Government was defective.

KRIPALANI REPEATS CHARGES

RAIPUR, Dec. 21 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani leader of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party charged Congress leaders here today with "shirking responsibility" and "making people scapegoats for their omissions and commissions."

Extension In Orissa

CUTTACK: Polling was extended today to six more state constituencies touching the Hirakud Dam district of Sambalpur and the former princely State districts of Mayurbhani and Keonjhar.

This covers also parts of three parliamentary constituencies namely Bargarh, Jajpur-Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj.

COTTON GROWERS' INTERESTS

HUBLI, Dec 21 (PTI): Mr. D P Karmarkar Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India said at a meeting last evening of representatives of cotton growers and trade that necessary steps would be taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of the cotton growers and trade.

The meeting presided over by Mr. Karmarkar discussed at length the price fixation policy of the "Laxmi" cotton.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Vad 10, 2008
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 23, 1371
Parsi: Tir 22, 1321
Sunrise 7-08 a.m., Sunset 6-07 p.m.
Higtide 05-42, 19-47, Lowtide —, 13-00.

Today's Engagements

CONGRESS ELECTION PROCESSION: Starting from Crawford Market at 8-30 a.m. will go round Lohar Chawl, Queen's Road Flora Fountain and Hornby Rd.

CONGRESS ELECTION MEETINGS: Public meetings to be addressed by Mr. Morarji Desai at Bibijan Street at 8 p.m. and at Gazdar Park at 9 p.m. Mr. K. M. Munshi will address a public meeting at Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road at 9 p.m.

Mr. S. K. Patil will address meetings at 8 p.m. at Worli at 8-30 p.m. at Salton Chowky, at 9 p.m. at Pannalal Terrace and at 9-30 p.m. at Tadwadi Street, Mary Road, Dr. Jivraj Mehta will address a meeting at National Barbell Club, Javeri Baug at 9 a.m.

MUNSHI TO ADDRESS

Under the auspices of Walkeshwar-Mahalakshmi Congress Election Committee, Sri K. M. Munshi will address a public meeting at Banganga Chowkh, Walkeshwar at 7-30 p.m. Speakers will include Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, V. B. Gandhi and N. S. Kajrolkar.

AT NAPOO GARDENS: Under the auspices of the BPCC Dr. Jivraj Mehta will address a public meeting on general electi at Napoo Gardens, Matunga at 9 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: To support a candidature of Shri. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, from Bombay South constituency for the House of the People, public meeting at the Patanwala Jain Mandal's compound, Patanwala Bldgs. behind Marine Line Station at 9 a.m.

JANATA SEVA SANGH: An all-party meeting at 3 p.m. Subject "Manifesto of My Party" Speakers include Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. Bal Savarkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. H. R. Mahajan will preside.

RECEPTION: To Dr. C. J. Patel, President of the Indian Medical Council at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai will preside. Taj Mahal Hotel.

PEOPLE'S ACADEMY: Public reception to Dr. A. V. Baliga at 10-30 a.m. at Cama Hall. Dr. Baliga will speak on "How They Live in Soviet Russia".

BOMBAY CO-OP. SOCIETIES STAFF UNION: An extraordinary General Body at 3-30 p.m. at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, under the presidentship of Shri H. N. Trivedi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain Free Public Lecture on "Cycle of the Winter Solstice" at 6-15 p.m

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Patanjali Yoga Aphorisms (continuation)". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Car-Cum-Cycle Procession

An elaborate Car-Cum-Cycle procession will be taken out in the Walkeshwar—Mahalakshmi constituency today at 3 p.m. from Arthur Road, Tardeo. It will be led by the Congress candidate Mr Homi J. H. Talyarkhan There will also be a special lorry exhibiting a mammoth model of the Congress symbol—two bullocks with the yoke on.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, Dec. 22.

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST today.

Weather has been dry over the country.

Nigth temperatures were four degrees to seven degrees F. below normal in south Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and central parts of Madhya Pradesh.

SANTA CRUZ REPORT

Following is the forecast issued by Meteorological office at Santa Cruz (Bombay). Forecast valid till the morning of 24-12-1951.

Dry weather. Early morning cold spell may occur in Khandesh and Nasik district.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: dry weather.

TEMPERATURES

Observation recorded at 08-30 hrs. I.S.T. on 22-12:—

Ahmedabad	90	56	0	0.5	—0.1
Belgaum	82	60	0	8.8	+2.2
BOMBAY	93	70	0	2.8	
Delhi	76	46	0	0.9	+0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	53	0	4.0	+0.1
Lahore	73	41	0	1.0	+0.4
Lucknow	76	45	0	0.1	—1.5
Madras	82	67	0	9.5	—17.2
Mahabaleshwar	76	56	0	13.2	+5.0
Nagpur	83	45	0	49.9	+1.6
Poona	84	50		12.9	+8.1
Simla	56	42	0	2.8	+0.3

'Quake Shock

BOMBAY, Dec 22 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre to the east of Sikang province of China was recorded by the scismograph in the Poona and Colaba observatories at 14-13 hrs. I.S.T. yesterday.

VARIETY IN AID OF REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A variety entertainment programme and dance drama, which ran for three hours, was held this evening at the C. J. Hall in aid of needy displaced persons.

Presiding over the function, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, and President of the B.P.C.C., said that the Sindhis had a culture which they could be proud of. As long as they remained useful members of society, the city could be proud of them. He lauded the efforts of the Bombay Culture Group, which organised the day's function, in trying to help the refugees

Food Minister In Bombay

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

Shri K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister, Government of India, arrived in Bombay by air today from New Delhi. He will perform the opening ceremony of the Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Station of the Government of India at Sewri on Monday at 4 p.m. He will also inaugurate the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Eleventh Annual Conference of the All India Veterinary Association on Tuesday at 4-30 p.m.

Holiday For Rationing Offices

The Rationing Head Office as well as all Ward/Area Rationing Offices, all Civil Supplies Godowns, all Government Grain Shops and the Permit Offices will remain closed on Tuesday, December 25, and Wednesday December 26, 1951, on account of Christmas Day and Boxing Day respectively. The Ward Rationing Offices will remain closed on Sunday December 23rd, 1951 and will be open for half a day only, on Monday, December 24th, 1951. Penicillin will be available as usual from the Ward Offices on the above mentioned Holidays.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD BIRDWOOD

On Sunday (23rd instant) All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview with Lord Birdwood, who is now touring India The programme can be heard on 244 and 61.98 metres at 9-45 P.M.

VIJAYAWADA, Dec. 22 (UPI): A purse of Rs. 62,000 will be presented to the Congress President Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, when he visits this place on Dec. 27.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 23

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Narayanlal Arya, L.G. songs 8,15 Azambai, Khayal, 11-45 Nilkantharao Chikhalikar, Khayal, 1-10 p.m. Hazara Singh, Guitar, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon 'Prom' 5-30 J. L. Ranade, Khayal, 6-10 Hazara Singh, Guitar, 6-30 Nilkantharao Chikhalikar, Khayal, 7 Narayanlal Arya, L. G. songs, 7-10 Local Announcements, 7-20 Instrumental Duet. 7-30 J. L. Ranade, Khayal. 8-30 Azambai Khayal, 8-45 Narayanlal Arya, L. G. songs, 9-15 Karnatic Music Semmangudi Srinicasa Iyer, Vocal Music, 9-45 We Present, 10 Music of the Masters.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. Hazara Singh, Guitar, 8-45 Vimal Chowathey, L. M. songs, 11 Apki Pasand, 12-15 Shivrambuwa Vaze, Vocal Music, 1 p.m. Vimal Chowathey, Bhavgeet, 1-30 Swadesh Kumari, L. H. song. 1-50 Azambai, Khayal, 6 D. Mali and Party, Abhang 8-15 Vimal Chowathey, L. M. songs, 8-30 Khayal-I-Kham: Zamana Khalif Hai, 8-45 J. L. Ranade, 9 Swadesh Kumari, L. H. songs, 9-30 Radio Trailer, 9-45 Amarsangeet Ke Kalakar.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m.—326.1m.—8-30 a.m. Hamid Hussain Khan, Khayal, 6 p.m. Sundar Lal Shah, Khayal 6-20 Jayant Desai, Bhaimukund Dave Krut Geeto 6-35 Sau Sathe (Ahmedabad only), 7 Hamid Hussain, Khan, Khayal, 7-15 Jayant Desai, Kachi Nhanalal Geeto. 7-35 Rag Ranjan, 8 Sundarlal Shah, Khayal, 8-30 Bhaktiya Sangeet, Ahmedabad only 9-15 Jayant Desai, Khabardari d Rachanao. 9-30 Hamid Hussain Khan, Vilambit and Drutt.

GOA

9610 Kilocycles—31.22 metres

8-00 Hindi Film music, 9-30 Music by Air, 9-45 Music by Air 10-00 Cavalcade of Music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of Melody, 11-00 Ten top tunes of the Week, 12-00 Meet the Band, 12-30 Voice of Prophecy 30 Request programme 2-00 Film request programme, 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 Salon Serenade, 4-30 Concert hall of the Air, 5-00 Through the Listening glass, 5-30 Back to the Bible.

CEYLON

19.84 metres 15120 kcs.
41.72 metres 7190 kcs.
25.05 metres 11975 kcs.

7-15 a.m. It's a good day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Penfriends Corner, 9-30 Choice of the people, 10-30 Jazz Record shop, 11-00 Hindi programmes, 12-00 noon Musical clock, 12-30 p.m. Curtain call, 1-00 Close down.

5-00 Hindi programmes, 6-30 The Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of Waltzes 7-15 4 State and a Starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of the day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Government Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America 9-30 Voice of Prophecy. 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close down.

SAIGON

6-30 p.m. News. 7-30 Gramophone Records.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5-30 p.m. Calling all Forces. 6-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 7-30 Radio Newsreel. 7-45 Messiah, 8-45 Programme Parade 9 Ray's A Laugh, 9-45 London Forum, 10-15 Religious Service 11 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 London Calling Asia, 7-45 Bach chon Ke Lie, 7-45 Radio se Angrezi, 8-25 In Se Milive. 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men

AMAR SANGEETAKE KALAKA

On December 23 All India Radio Bombay, will present the music of the masters in the programme of Amar Sangeetake Kalaka. The programme will include rare recordings of late Ustad Faiyyaz Khan, Tarabai Shirodkar, Saraswatibai Paterpekar and Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze. This can be heard on 353 and 89.15 metres from 9-45 P.M. to 11-00 P.M.

MODEL TOWNSHIP ON TIDAL LAND

Jivraj Mehta Inaugurates Bombay's New Suburb

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE EFFORTS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IN THE RECENT PAST FOR RELIEVING HOUSING SHORTAGE IN URBAN AREAS WERE REVIEWED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING MINISTER, DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, WHEN HE INAUGURATED THE WORK OF EARTH-FILLING OF THE SITE OF THE JUHU-VILE PARLE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, IN GREATER BOMBAY, TODAY.

He also indicated, in brief, the housing plans of the State for the future and said that he was sure that with the full co-operation of the public, the situation of housing in urban areas would steadily improve.

Dr. Mehta pointed out how the development of the Housing Scheme which he was inaugurating was economic and felt that other housing societies would come forward with similar projects after seeing the results of the Juhu-Vile Parle Development Scheme, which was being undertaken on a site at present subject to tidal effects.

UNIQUE

"The magnitude of the venture is in keeping with the spirit of adventure of the people of the City of Bombay for which they have a high reputation in the country. It will be really interesting to watch such a large area of more than 400 acres (2 million sq. yds.) of Khajan Land under tidal inundation at present, changing its face completely within a few years and transformed into a model, well-laid out spacious and self-contained township of 30,000 people with wide roads, parks, gardens, schools, hospitals, clubs and other places of public utility and amenity. On this occasion, I would like to congratulate the members of all the housing societies who have joined together in this unique venture and to convey to them by sincere good wishes and to wish them God-speed in establishing their happy homes in this new township."

The accelerated tendency of migration from rural areas to Bombay and the influx of large numbers of displaced persons from Pakistan have increased the population of Bombay and Suburbs from 16,89,492 in 1941 to 28,40,011 in 1951

The present minimum need of housing for middle and low income groups of people in the City and Suburbs can be approximately put at one lakh new tenements

Loans up to 75 p.c. of the cost of land and building in the case of tenant co-partnership societies and 60 p.c. in the case of tenant's ownership societies have so far been sanctioned. Since the amounts of loans required for co-operative housing societies already registered would be from Rs. 6 to 10 crores the formation of a Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation is also being considered by the Government for rendering financial assistance to co-operative housing societies possibly on a more extensive scale

FUTURE PLANS

"As regards the future programme, I would draw your attention to the First Five Year Plan drawn out by the Planning Commission which proposes to estblish a National Housing Board and provide an outlay of Rs. 50 crores for the whole country which would enable construction of 1,25,000 houses for industrial workers and low-income groups in urban areas. When the Planning Commission's Scheme is implemented, Bombay is bound to get its due share in the way of monetary assistance from the funds to be provided by the Government of India for the purpose," he said.

The price of land prevailing in Juhu-Vile Parle areas is anywhere near Rs. 20 per sq. yd. at present. Against this high prevailing price, it is very satisfactory to note that the societies will get developed lands at Rs 9-12 per sq. yd.

U.S. ENVOY BUSY IN CAIRO

Acheson's Message To Egyptian Minister

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery was believed to have taken a message from the American Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, when he called today on the acting Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Mr. Caffery, who has made six calls in the last fortnight on the acting Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Farag Pasha, told reporters later, "We continued our friendly talks over the Middle East situation"

Asked whether they had talked about the Anglo-Egyptian crisis he said "we discussed all kinds of Egyptian relations".

MARTIAL LAW MOVE

Martial Law in the Suez Canal zone was forecast today by the Egyptian pro-government newspaper "Al Misri" as a result of the "rapidity deteriorating" situation there.

The newspaper said the declaration of a curfew in Ismailia by General Sir George Eskine, the British Commander, was the "preface to more severe measures now being planned by the British authorities"

The independent newspaper 'Akhbar-el-Yom" reported today that the evacuation of British forces from the Canal Zone to Gaza, on the Egyptian-Israeli frontier, was "under consideration."

But Maitre Ali Amin, the newspaper's joint proprietor, who has just returned from a visit to London, wrote that one condition would be Egypt's acceptance of the Four-Power proposals for Middle East defence.

The Israeli Government, he said, welcomed the idea of a British withdrawal to Gaza, because it would create a buffer zone between Israel and Egypt.

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay for Broach on December 24.

SHRI L. M. PATIL

Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction who has been on tour, will return to Bombay on December 24.

YOUR
Annual directions
FOR
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ELIOBE

NAVY, OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

Pizey Calls For Best Of India's Youth To Man It

BOMBAY, December 22, (UPI):

VICE-ADMIRAL C. T. M. PIZEY, Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, said here today that "sea power" was "essential for the full development of this great country."

"A strong navy and flourishing mercantile marine" which together constituted "sea power" enabled the country to use the sea "as a friend and an ally in both peace and war", he said.

During his C-in-ship in India he added he would see that the Indian navy grew from 'strength to strength'.

The C-in-C, who was broadcasting from the All-India Radio, on the occasion of the navy day, observed that India's first line of defence was on the seas, and India must have a navy "capable of seeking out and destroying any invasion force, before it could ever reach" her shores.

India's geographical position, Vice-Admiral Pizey said, betrode the trade routes of the Indian ocean from all directions making her "a target for any aggressor" who wanted to 'control' these trade routes. If India developed, on the other hand, her own sea power, she herself could 'control' these routes, he added.

FOUR STAGES

After emphasising the need for the development of India's merchant marine side by side with the fighting navy, he said that the four stages in the development of the navy were (1) local defence which included minesweeping and anti-submarine defence of harbours, (2) escort forces against submarines and air attack, (3) formation of an ocean-going squadron including cruisers and destroyers, and (4) a fully balanced force including aircraft carriers and all the types of ships.

The Indian Navy, the C-in-C said, had made 'steady progress' and was now in the third stage possessing an ocean-going squadron, consisting of a task force. "It is a very small one, however, and there is still a long way to go", he observed.

MEN OF RIGHT CALIBRE

The two 'essential requirements' to make the Indian navy "a really first-class independent navy", the Vice-Admiral said, were construction of modern ships and "men of the right calibre to man them. He placed great emphasis on the men and said that the Indian ships must be manned by her own men as quickly as possible. The sea, he said, offered a fine career and the Navy should be manned by the "best of India's youth".

The Vice-Admiral also said that the country's navy had "widened its experience" by the visits of the squadron to other countries and the exercises which it carried out singly as well as with other navies had made it a "well-integrated and well-trained force".

A NAVY DAY SCENE

Free telegrams of greetings being sent from Bombay to Cochin.

Fleet Air Arm

DICKINSON ON NAVY'S PROGRESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rear-Admiral N.V.D. Dickinson, Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron told reporters aboard his Flagship "Delhi" today that he had been greatly impressed by "the tremendous keenness and eagerness to learn shown by officers and the men of our Navy".

He said that it was true that "our Navy is a young and comparatively inexperienced one but we have made jolly good progress." He disclosed that five officers of the new Fleet Air Arm of the Indian Navy would be returning in March next after 'specialised training in the United Kingdom. An undisclosed number of planes ordered from U.K. by the Government would also be arriving in the middle of the next year. He said that the Fleet Requirement Unit at Cochin was making steady progress.

The Flagship "Delhi" with Rear-Admiral Dickinson on board will leave Bombay on January, 9, 1952 for Calcutta to join in the Republic Day celebrations there. The Indian light cruiser will be accompanied by the I.N.S. destroyer 'Ranjit' and the three frigates, "Jumna", "Sutlej" and "Tir" The ships will be 'dressed' and illuminated for the occasion. He said: "We are specially going for the Republic Day."

After visiting Calcutta, the squadron will manoeuvre round the east coast and the Andamans for the Spring Training Cruise and Excercises. "It is not a holiday. We exercise for day and night", the Rear-Admiral emphasised. He said that the Army and the Air Force personnel were also "invited" to join such cruises as it "helps the men of the three wings to understand and know one another better". The squadron will return to base after a six-week cruise

TRAINING

He said that India could not "share the knowledge of the latest technical developments" in the U.K. and the United States, as "secret developments" were not "allowed to be disclosed to non-members of the NATO. (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). However, in the matter of elementary training the Indian cadets in U.K. received the same training and treatment as cadets of any other nationality

Earlier, a party of pressmen was shown round the Flagship "Delhi", and the naval dockyards where the guns and equipment of the Indian Navy are on display for the public today and tomorrow.

EACH UNIVERSITY MUST SPECIALISE IN ONE BRANCH

Bombay Governor's Plea

PATNA, Dec. 22 (UPI).

BOMBAY Governor Raja Maharaj Singh suggested here today that each university should specialise itself in a particular branch of knowledge and an Inter-University Board should be set up to co-ordinate the needs of different universities.

The Bombay Governor, who was addressing the annual Convocation of the Patna University said: "Bihar for instance, has the nationally important Tata iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur. Then there are mica, cement, lack and shellac industries. It should be possible after sufficient exploration for the new universities of Bihar to specialise in engineering, metallurgy and minerology. There is certainly ample scope for industrial research here.

Referring to the problem of congestion in colleges and universities, he emphasised that universities should maintain high standards even for their pass degrees and refuse admission to persons with inadequate educational equipment"

HINDI AND ENGLISH

He emphasised the need for having Hindi as the medium of instruction in the higher secondary and stages of education. But at the same time, he said, it was "both necessary and desirable to retain English as one of the compulsory subjects in the curriculum in secondary schools and colleges".

"No odium", he added, "should be attached to english as a foreign language The wealth of the world's learning in diverse subjects is increasingly enshrined in this now international language, and unless one knows english well, one will not hold the key to this rich storehouse".

He emphasised the need for intellectual, ethical and social discipline and said that the universities ought to be model institutions in which discipline was maintained both in the class rooms and outside.

"From time to time", he said, be united in the cause of discipline some, though fortunately not a majority, are secretly or openly supporters of indiscipline. I am glad to think that the great majority of our students are well-behaved and amenable to advice".

Mussadiq Must Resign

IRAN OPPOSITION LEADER'S DEMAND

TEHERAN, Dec. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Persia's Parliamentary crisis today entered its third day after the failure of mediators to break the deadlock between Government deputies and the opposition.

Thirty-eight Government deputies are boycotting the Majlis (lower house) and the House, without a quorum, is virtually out of action.

They say they will not attend until opposition deputies apologise for speeches attacking Abdul Kshani, an anti-British religious leader.

Today opposition leaders who have taken refuge in the Majlis building resolved not to retract "a single word" of the attack.

Jemal Imami, opposition eader, said: "We will stand firm on our decision not to capitulate. We will not quit the sanctury of the Majlis unless Mussadiq resigns"

BRITISH REPLY TO IRAN

LONDON, Dec. 22, (UPA): Britain reiterated in a note to Iran Saturday it cannot agree to the purchase of Iranian oil by British nationals nor does it recognize legal rights of Iran to dispose of oil from plants built by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The note also pointed out that the International Court at the Hague has not yet acted on Britain's protest against methods used by Iran in nationalizing its oil.

A.I.O.C.'s New Venture

SYDNEY, Dec. 22, (UPA): Federal Minister of National Development Senator Spooner said Saturday London reports that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company intend building a 3,000,000-pound oil refinery near Perth will not surprise him.

He confirmed Company representatives visited West Australia adding they reportedly were favourably impressed on possibilities there.

LORD VARUNA HOLDS COURT ON NAVY DAY

Celebrations In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eager crowds flocked the Indian Naval Dockyard long before the gates were thrown at 10 a.m today to see the ships of the Navy including the light Indian cruiser I.N.S. 'DELHI' and an exhibition of naval armament and equipment as part of the Navy Day celebrations today, the main day of the three-day programme.

A number of beflagged and festooned stalls showing the different types of guns, torpedoes and other naval appliances have been put up and finishing touches were still being put when the gates were thrown open this morning. The Navy "boys" could not cope with the work as today is a working day and no man-hours were allowed to be lost because of the celebrations. The entire programme is on "no-cost" basis.

In the morning students, scouts and girl guides came in organised parties.

Of various displays and drills the one that proved very popular was the enacting of the traditional ceremony performed on board warships whenever they crossed the equator. It was perhaps for the first time that this colourful and enjoyable ceremony was being enacted ashore in the presence of thousands of spectators

VARUNA HOLDS COURT

"Maharajpramukh of Madhyarekha" Lord Varuna with his consort held his court and 'punished the officers and men of warship that crossed the equator. As the 'trial and punishment' went on the public enthusiasm mounted up with the result that some of the spectators also (and very willingly too) had to face 'trial' by His Oceanic Majesty—Lord Varuna.

The first of these were four teen-aged girls who were given various "sentences"—including administering bitter medicines, hairdressing with six-foot long wooden comb and eight-foot long scissors. Unlike other sailors the spectators that were tried were not ducked in water!

Among other interesting items were the physical training display, a fire fighting demonstration and the familiar naval ceremony of lowering the 'colours' (the naval ensign) at sunset on naval ships and establishments—which is called "Seating the Retreat".

SHIPS ILLUMINATED

There was also a demonstration of how stores and personnel—particularly during the emergency are transferred from ship to ship in motion and in mid-sea.

At night off, the Gateway of India twinkled thousands of lights from illuminated ships in mid-stream.

The celebrations will continue on Sunday also.

Tram-Lorry Collision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Traffic at Colaba was held up for over half an hour this evening, when a lorry ran into a Museum-bound tram.

The driver of the lorry in attempting to overtake the tram rammed into the front of it, damaging the tram consniderably, and throwing the tram driver off the vehicle. The driver sustained minor injuries and was removed to hospital.

Normal traffic was resumed within 30 minutes

Bhupat's Associate Arrested

RAJKOT, Dec. 22 (H.S.): Mr Medha, the District Superintendent of Police, has been successful in arresting near Vadia Wagho Wank, brother of Kalu Wank, stated to be a close associate of Bhupat, the notorious dacoit of Saurashtra, according to reports received here.

Fire Holds Up Bombay-Calcutta Mail

BOMBAY, Saturday:

At about 19-40 hrs. on December 22, a fire broke out in the lavatory of a 3rd class compartment on 1 Down Bombay-Calcutta Mail via Nagpur, while the train was passing tunnel No. 5 at mileage 80 between Kasara and Igatpuri on the north-east section of the Central Railway, causing serious burns to one woman passenger and slight injuries to five other passengers.

The fire was extinguished on the spot and the woman passenger who had received serious burns was taken to the Railway Hospital at Igatpuri after special arrangements had been made to render medical aid to all the injured passengers at the site.

The train proceeded onwards after a detention of about five hours.

The cause of the fire is under investigation.

The name of the woman passenger who received serious burns is Mrs. Amritlal Girjashankar Dave, Room No. G 32, Tarabaug Estate, Charni Road, Bombay 4. she had a ticket from Bombay to Howrah.

SOMETHING UP GRAHAM'S SLEEVE

U. N. Trusteeship For Kashmir?

ABDULLAH IN DELHI FOR HIGH LEVEL TALKS

SRINAGAR, December 22, (PTI).

MR. GHULAM MOHAMMED SADIQ, President of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, said yesterday it was becoming increasingly clear that the purpose of the Graham negotiations was to demonstrate the apparent impossibility of an agreed solution of the Kashmir problem and thus prepare the ground for an imposed solution .

Addressing the annual session of the Kashmir Carpenters' Union at Anantnag, 34 miles from here, Mr. Sadiq said that indications were that the Anglo-American Bloc of Powers would advocate an independent Kashmir under United Nations Trusteeship as the only solution of the present impasse. Such a solution would be a great tragedy not only for Kashmir but for the whole world, he said.

WAR BASE

The Anglo-American Powers, Mr. Sadiq said have "no other interest in Kashmir except to make it a war base against the Soviet Union and China". With this idea in mind they attempted to secure Kashmir by aggression, and when that failed, by diplomacy. "If independence under the United Nations Trusteeship is accepted, it will only mean that while they failed in 1947, they have succeeded five years later".

Mr. Sadiq called upon the people and particularly the Trade Unions to mobilise themselves against any solution which was at variance with the one arrived at by the chosen representatives of the country. It was the workers' and peasants' movements which would suffer most under such arrangement, he said and added: "It will be a pity indeed that while foreign Powers were being kicked out of Egypt and Persia, they will entrench themselves anew in Kashmir.

The President of the Union [illegible] that the workers of Kashmir would regret any Security Council solution, which was not in conformity with the decision of the Constituent Assembly, which was the sole representative organisation of the Kashmir people.

ABDULLAH AWAITS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (UPI): High-level talks will begin in Delhi on Kashmir, as soon as Prime Minister Nehru returns from the Punjab election tour.

Kashmir's Premier Sheikh Abdullah arrived here this evening, accompanied by the state's Revenue Minister, Mr. M. A. Beg, for consultations with the Government of India.

Foreign observers attach great importance to these impending consultations, in view of the fact that Dr. Graham has reported to the U.N. his failure to narrow Indo-Pakistani differences on demilitarisation of Kashmir.

Not Taking It To U.N.

CAIRO, Dec 22 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt will not submit her dispute with Britain to the United Nations since the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and 1899 Anglo-Egyptian Condominium agreement on the Sudan "may be considered dead," acting Foreign Minister Ibrahim Farag Pasha said today.

Man-Eater And Ballot Boxes

HYDERABAD, Dec. 22 (PTI): Ballot boxes from the polling booths in Sailu in Parthur Assembly Constituency (Parbhani District) where voting took place yesterday could not be taken to the Returning Officer last night, because of the presence of a man-eater in the nearby forest, the chief electoral officer told pressmen here today.

He added that the villagers here refused to assist the authorities earlier in bagging the man-eater, least some calamity might befall them.

Assam-Delhi Air Link

GAUHATI, Dec. 22: Assam was directly airlinked with Delhi today with the commencement of the "Airist" service between Gauhati and Delhi.

Australian Officers For Kashmir

CANBERRA, Dec. 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian External Affairs Department today announced the names of eight Australian Army officers to serve in Kashmir as additional United Nations military observers along the cease-fire line.

The officers will leave Sydney [illegible] on December 29. The nominations follow a recent decision to increase the military observation group from 35 to 55 members, from nine countries, to secure more effective policing of the cease-fire agreement signed between India and Pakistan on January 1, 1949.

The eight additional officers are: Lt.-Col. G. A. M. Searle, Lt.-Col. W. C. Murphy, Maj. W. R. Sealley, Col. A. B. MacDonald, Col. R. A. Perkins, Col. F. W. McLean, Maj. C. C. Scott, Capt. H. J. Simmonds.

The head of the military observation group in Kashmir is Major General R. H. Nimmo of Australia.

Two Firemen Killed

LONDON'S BIGGEST POST-WAR FIRE

LONDON, Dec. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Two firemen were killed and 22 others injured last night in London's biggest fire since the war.

The blaze roared for hours through a warehouse block at a local railway station in the heart of London's business centre. For a time it threatened to engulf the station and 350 families living in Broad Street were warned to be ready to evacuate their homes.

The wreckage was still smouldering today.

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Joint Meeting of the Inter-Universities Board of India and the Executive Council of the Universities of the Commonwealth at Delhi on Friday morning. Photo shows the President inaugurating the meeting.

Travancore-Cochin Election Results At A Glance

TRIVANDRUM, December 22 (PTI).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Seats 12—votes 42,09,991. Results declared 3; votes polled 6,78,338.

	Seats Contested	Seats Won	Total Votes
Congress	3	3	3,27,957
Socialist	2	Nil	1,31,168
Independents	3	Nil	1,17,115
U. F. L.	1	Nil	1,02,098

ASSEMBLY

Results declared 41; votes polled 10,35,888.

	Seats Contested	Seats Won	Total Votes
Congress	41	28	3,99,622
United Front	23	12	2,36,747
Socialist	28	3	1,58,537
Cochin Party	10	1	56,143
Independents	44	5	1,90,839

Note:—Seats won include three Congress and one Socialist returned unopposed.

Pt. Nehru Swings And Sways

EXPOSES JAN SANGH

AMRITSAR, Dec. 22 (UPI). RESOUNDING, cheers, claps and slogans, in his praise in course of the speech, sometimes made Pandit Nehru angry, sometimes humorous and sometimes laugh heartily.

In one instance Pandit Nehru became irritated and said: "I do not want your claps. Wait a little, and let me make you understand. I want to place by viewpoints before you. I want to carry your mind and attention with me."

He said he was missing the points, interrupted by claps and asked Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon who was by his side, as to what he was talking of. But when Pratap Singh reminded him of the link, he said "No, No; I was never talking that."

A laughter was caused when the Congress President towards Sardar Pratap Singh and said "you are also a culprit and inciting them. I am perplexed by these claps."

GURDASPUR, Dec. 22 (UPI): Pandit Nehru, Congress President, who is on a two and a half day tour of the Punjab, today reminded the people that the strength of a nation was not measured by its military powers, and that it lay in its people. He, therefore, advised them to shun communalism, which created differences between various sections of people and work unitedly for the progress of the country.

Pandit Nehru was addressing a public meeting at Gurdaspur. About a lakh and a half people listened to the Congress President.

Describing the sikhs as bold and simple-minded people, Pandit Nehru accused the Akali leader of misleading them. Communalism was a major obstacle in the way of Punjab progress and was thus weakening the entire country, he said. The whole of India was a single entity, and it was not possible to develop any section keeping other backward.

Reiterating his description of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh as the illegitimate offspring of the Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S., Pan-

(Continued On Page 17)

Remember

Jan. 3, 1952

VOTE CONGRESS

PLAN YOUR FUTURE WITH CONGRESS RULE

NO ANTI-NEHRU DEMONSTRATIONS

Swami Sitaram's Call To Andhras

GUNTUR, Dec. 22, (PTI): Swami Sitaram, Andhra leader, has issued an appeal today to Andhras to "drown" Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, with telegrams demanding the formation of separate Andhra State during hois election tour of Andhra districts commencing on December 2.

The Swamiji, however, warned against any "hostile" demonstrations during the Congress President's visit and said for his part "he will spend his time in innocent prayers for avoiding any unhappy incidents".

Nehru To Visit Bangalore

BANGALORE, Dec. 21: The public meeting to be addressed by the Congress President Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, on December 26 in Bangalore will mark the climax of the party's election campaign in Mysore state where polling commences on January 2.

WHERE PARTY POSTERS GO

CALCUTTA, December 22 (PTI): Bundles of posters leave the headquarters of various parties in Calcutta. Bill stickers mostly boys, go out with them, but not all of them get pasted. Some reach the jerry-puranawallahs and the boys collect their 12 annas per hundred bills all right.

Two big events were held in to-day's races at Mahaluxmi when the 2,000 Guineas was won by Fitz Call and the Aga Khan Cup won by Gold Street. The picture at left shows Gold Street returning to the paddock, while at right Jockey Cracknell, trainer Buckley and the Maharaja of Kashmir after the prize distribution.

Fitz Call Triumphs In Slow Run 2,000 Guineas

GOLD STREET BAGS AGA KHAN'S CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARAJA of Kashmir's Fitz call returned a facile winner in the 2,000 Guineas run in slow timing today at Mahaluxmi. The Fitz Clarence colt led all the way from the gate and was 1½ lengths in front of Don Juan at the Judge's end

Morvi's Maharaj Kumari was a late third and the Judge called for the photo-final before placing her third, a shorthead behind Don Juan. Maharani Seeta Devi's Martial Law who was the best backed in the race ran in and out for position and placed a late fourth

Mr. and Mrs. Fali Wadia's Gold Street scored a splendid victory in the Aga Khan's Cup, the side attraction in the day. Khade had him placed forward all through the journey, chasing Priorate and below the distance he slipped out to score by one length. Earlier in the day Khade who was in deadly form had two more wins to his side through Makarpura and Al Hamil.

Kheem Singh also had a good day in the saddle. He steered two winners, Kausar and Assault for trainer Talib during the day. He rode a great race on the later, late in the evening after a thrilling battle with Nea Hellas and ultimately the camera separated them by a shorthead.

Ninety-five punters collected Rs. 193 on the daily double event and the treble event was solved by 51 punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 2347-8-0.

Results:—

THE PACHORA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 8-5 Purshotam 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's SHERIBEEN 8-8 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's AMARNATH 8-12 G. Chavan 3
Mr. D. M. Mistry's CHHOTI BEGUM 8-8 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Jester King, Begum Rita, Brisance, Don't Boast and Why Again.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 4/5 seconds.
Favourite: Sheribeen.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Mahomed Nafa.

THE VELLARD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. S. N. Gundu Rao's MAKARPURA 8-13 P. Khade .. 1
Mr. Dinshaw Naoshirwan's GAY PILOT 9-3 Medhe 2
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's FRUIT SALT 8-2 Pierce 3
Dr. Jalal Bazergan's FOWZIA 7-7 Z. K. Khan 4

Not run: Philsooph, Narses and Mr. Rambler.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths. 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 33 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KAUSAR 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy and Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's WELL AWAY 8-7 S. Chavan 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's FULNANA 9-2 Pierce 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SHANDANA 8-6 P. Khade .. 4

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths. 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.
Favourite: Fox Trot.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 27 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE C. C. GULLILAND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 7-10 P. Khade 1
Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ PRAMUKH 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 9-8 Roberts 3
Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 7-8 Harbutt 4

Not run: Gamble for Love.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS (1951)—1 Mile.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FITZ CALL 8-11 Cracknell 1
M/s. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's DON JUAN 8-11 Duffy 2
Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ KUMARI 8-8 Kheem Singh 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MARTIAL LAW 8-11 Fordyce 4

Won by: 1½ shd., 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min, 44 2-5 secs.
Not run: Royal Cloak, Gold Star, Chilkhat, Viking.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27, places Rs. 37, Rs. 27, Rs. 28.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE VELLARD PLATE—1 Mile—Div. I.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 8-8 Cracknell 1
M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's AWAARA 9-2 Damodar 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 7-12 P. Khade 3
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-6 Duncombe 4

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 42 1-5 secs.

Not run: Star Saphire, Lira Malt, Imroz, Navroze.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 82, places Rs. 21, Rs. 28, Rs. 14.
Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—1½ Miles

Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 8-8 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. Rylands's PRIORATE 8-2 Duncombe 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 8-13 Fordyce 3
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 8-4 Roberts 4

Won by: 1 length, 1-3/4 lengths 4-1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 42 secs.
Not run: Bear Dance.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46, places Rs. 22, Rs. 108, Rs. 38.
Trainer: B. R. Patel

THE BORIVLI PLATE—7 Furs.—Div II

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PAPER CROWN 8-10 Pierce 1
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Aswani's DIAMOND CAVE 7-13 Narsi 2
Mr. Rustom G. Irani's MAH KHURSHID 8-4 Medhe 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ACHA MASALA 8-3 Kheemsingh .. 4

Won by: 5 lengths, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time 1 min. 29 secs.
Not run: Iltaja, Mayurdhvaj Pessu Pasha, Gitanjali, Lerins, Slap and Tickle, Rafat.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56, places Rs. 23, Rs. 147, Rs. 26.
Trainer: P. Rylands

THE NAVY DAY PLATE—1 Mile.

Maharaja of Morvi's ASSAULT 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
The Rajah of Ramnad's NEA HELLAS 9-0 Duncombe 2
Mr. Ramnath Daga's AAWAZ 8-6 Kasbekar 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TASLAROON 8-5 Gauskhan 4

Not run: Magnificent, Loyal Prince, Spring Chicken, Prospero.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37, places Rs. 12 Rs. 13 Rs. 12.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

FRENCH GRANT FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, Dec. 21 (PTI): The French National Sports Committee has received a grant of about 25,000 sterling for Olympic Games expenditure

The committee had made an original request for 15,000 sterling for olympic games expenditure.

M. Charles Denis, Director of the committee in announcing today the grant of the 25,000 sterling said about 16,000 sterling of it would be allocated to preparations for the winter sports at Oslo in February and the remainder would probably be distributed among the federations to help them in their preparations for the Helsinki Games.

He added should the government allow us the full 15,000 for which we have asked another 25,000 will be distributed among the federations and 100,000 will be reserved for actual participation at Helsinki."

XAVIER'S SUBDUE LUSITANIANS

Dockyard Score 3-1. Win Over Young Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PLAYING without Les' Woodcock, their star forward, Lusitanians Sports Club, the idols of the Goan crowd went down fighting by two goals to nil to the nippy St. Xavier's College outfit in the Senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League this evening; while earlier Dockyard Sports scored a three goal to one win over Young Sports in the same division.

Woodcock, by his absence this evening, due to an injury suffered in his last appearance, made all the difference to the Lusitanians attack. Louis Vaz found the going hard and with the few chances he had to centre, he found Leo D'Sa the centre forward unequal to the occasion of pushing the ball into goal.

The match was well-balanced. St. Xavier's dominated at first and earned their reward with a goal by Neville D'Souza in the seventeenth minute of play. But thereafter, the College nearly had their backs to the wall, but custodian Charlie Gonsalves saved them with three quick stoppings. He was in irresistible form. The Lusis forced corners, but even the hardened Walter D'Souza failed to beat Gonsalves.

The second half, the exchanges were again divided and once more the Collegians scored through Neville D'Souza their left inner, who converted a short pass from Gerry Williams in the seventeenth minute of the second half.

Five minutes later, the Lusis obtained a penalty bully, as Chriss Pereira halted a corner hit with his foot. Harold Gonsalves took the bully, but failed to convert.

The Xavier's attack functioned with improvements today. Neville D'Souza as left inner showed dash, while D'hord as centre forward distributed accurately. Gerry Williams was his usual self, but his failure to part with the ball earlier, causes many good moves to be thrown assunder.

Earlier in the evening Dockyard accounted for Young Sports by three goals to one in a well fought out encounter.

Kenneth LeFebour scored for the dockyard in the initial half. Then in the second period Earl Powell increased the tally. Bunny Fernandes reduced the margin for Young Sports, by Carl LeFebour scored one more for Dockyard off a corner hit.

Madhya Pradesh Score 268 Runs

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

Madhya Pradesh suffered early reverses with a meagre total of 17 runs, but recovered due to a fine fourth wicket stand by Gopi Nayudu and Kesari and ended the day with 268 runs, while Madras lost one wicket for 4 runs only

The fourth wicket stand between Gopi Nayudu and Kesari yielded 152 runs. Nayudu scored 83 and Kesari 75.

BERGLIN SEEDED NUMBER 1

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21 (PTI). L. Berglin, Sweden's Davis Cup player has been seeded No. 1 in the National Lawn Tennis Championship, which commences at South Club on Sunday, December 23.

Seeding of other leading players are:—S. Davidson (Sweden) holder of the singles title No. 2, F. Nakano (Japan) 3 Naresh Kumar (India), No. 4 Iftikar Ahmed (Pakistan) No. 5 Narendra Nath (India), No. 6 Dilip Bose (India) No. 7, and Sumant Misra (India) No. 8.

L. Berglin, Naresh Kumar Ahmed and Narendra Nath are in the top half of the draw and S. Davidson, Dilip Bose, F. Nakano, and Sumant Misra in the bottom half.

Iftikhar Enters Finals

PATNA, Dec. 22 (PTI): Iftikar Ahmed entered the finals of the Bihar and Eastern Lawn Tennis Championship beating Barucha of Bombay in straight sets last evening. Iftikar also won the men's doubles semi-finals in partnership with K.B. Madan against Shail Kumar and Dinesh Mohan at 6-0, 6-2.

They now meet Vasant and Bharucha in the final tomorrow.

Vasant and Bharucha felt no difficulty in the other semi-finals in disposing off Ranjit Choudhury and Umesh Verma by 6-1, 6-0.

Following are today's results:

MEN'S SINGLES: Iftikhar Ahmed beat S. Bharucha 6-4, 6-0, (semi-final) K.B. Madan beat B. N. De 6-1, 6-0 (quarter final) Vasant beat Ranjit Choudhury 6-2, 6-2 (quarter final).

MEN'S DOUBLES: Shail Kumar and Dinesh beat Satish and Mahendra 6-4, 6-3, Iftikar and K. B. Madan beat Shail Kumar and Dinesh 6-0, 6-2, G. Vasant and Bharucha beat Ranjit and Umesh 6-1, 6-0, Vasant and Bharucha beat B. N. De and J. Bannerjee 6-2, 6-1.

The men's doubles title was won by Iftikar Ahmed Pak No. 1 and K. D. K. Madam defeating the Bombay pair G. Vasant and S. Bharucha 6-3, 6-2.

Bihar Forced To Follow On

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 22 (PTI): Bihar were skittled out today for 98 runs in their first innings in the Ranji trophy semi-final in reply to Holkar's 344 runs, and following on they scored 196 for 3 wickets. Gaekwad and Dhanawade, Holkar's bowler's claimed seven of Bihar's wickets, Gaekwad claiming 3 of them for 16 and Dhanawade 4 for 37

Bihar's first venture resulted in uninterprising cricket, Om Prakash having been dismissed for a duck and Rajendranath going back tot he pavilion at one. The team failed to collect necessary runs to avoid a follow on.

Requiring 246 runs to avoid an innings defeat, Bihar started shakily, but Om Prakash played a fighting innings and carried the bat to an admirable 108 in 148 minutes to retrieve the position. He was ably assisted by RRajindernath, who remained unbeaten with twenty. In his chanceless 108 Om Prakash hit 23 fours.

BRITISH GOLFERS TO TOUR INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Harry Weetman, British professional match play golf champion, and Dai Rees, a former title-holder, are to play three months exhibition golf in Kenya, India, Singapore and Australia.

They leave London by air for Nairobi on January 7 and will play 20 exhibition games within a month before flying to Calcutta and Singapore

Weetman and Rees were members of the British Ryder Cup team, which lost to the United States last month

FIRST INNINGS LEAD FOR WEST INDIES

Hassett Stays Down In Third Test

ADELAIDE, December 22.

TWENTY-TWO wickets fell today in the Third Test match between the West Indies and Australia which commenced at Adelaide today. The West Indies came off on top, in this low scoring game with a lead of 23 runs in the first innings. Australia were all out for 82 in the first innings, while the West Indies replied with 105. Australia have now lost 2 wickets for 20 runs.

Worrell, who captured six wickets for the visitors and Bill Johnston, who also captured a similar number for Australia, shared the honours with the 'leather'.

The bowlers were backed up by splendid fielding. When the batsmen in desperation tied to hit the bowlers off their length and skied catches, every chance was taken. For the first time in the series, the tourists fielding reached the standard expected of any international side.

The first shock of the day was when Lindsay Hassett, who led Australia to victory in the first two tests, stood down because of injury and became twelfth man. Arthur Morris took his place as captain and G. Noblet, the South Australian fast medium bowler, came into the team, to play in his first test match in Australia.

Hassett, it was officially announced had strained a sinew in his right hip.

He suffered from this injury earlier in the season and it had cured up quickly. But yesterday he had a recurrence but left his final decision until after a try out today.

The West Indies omitted Allan Rae, who had opened the innings in the first two tests, and John Trim, the fast bowler. They brought in Simpson Guillen a new comer to test cricket, who took the place of the injured Walcott behind the stumps and Denis Atkinson, playing in his first test in Australia.

Light rain fell in the morning but stopped just before play was due to begin. The pitch had been covered and Morris had no hesitation in choosing to bat when he won the toss.

Once again the Australian openers failed. Morris was out to the first ball of the second over when he attempted to pull a ball from Worrell which bounced halfway down the pitch. He mistimed his stroke badly and the ball went off his arms onto the stumps.

Burke, who had replaced Archer as Morris's partner, was out four balls later. He was brilliantly caught by Stollmeyer at short fine leg.

So close to the ground was the catch, that Meinnes, umpiring in his first test match, conferred with the square leg umpire Wright before giving Burke out.

Both Australia's openers were thus out with only five runs on the board.

Harvey and Miller defended grimly for a time, but were often forced to make hurried strokes.

When he had reached 10, Harvey tried to glance Gomez and wicketkeeper Guillen, diving sideways, took a smart catch.

Miller was out when he attempted a big hit and skied a catch to the covers where Ramadhin, running hard, held the ball above his head.

Hole, 20-year-old South Australian batsman, who saved Australia with a fine innings in the first test, stayed only 18 minutes but in that time scored 23—the highest for his side.

He hit a five, 4 fours—3 of them run—and a two, but when he tried to glance the ball Worrell took an easy catch in the packed leg side field.

Lindwall and Johnson held out until after lunch when Australia were 43 for 5.

SCORE

AUSTRALIA (FIRST INNINGS)

J. Burke c Stollmeyer b Worrell 3; A. R. Morris b Worrell 1; N. R. Harvey c Guillen b Gomez 10; K. R. Miller c Ramadhin b Worrell 4; G. Hole c Worrell b Goddard 23; R. R. Lindwall b Worrell 2; I. W. Johnson c Stollmeyer b Worrell 11; D. Ring c Christiani b Goddard 5; G. Langley b Worrell 5; G. Noblet b Goddard 8; W. A. Johnston not out 7; Extras 3; TOTAL 82.

WEST INDIES (1ST INNINGS)

R. Marshall c Burke b Johnston 14; J. B. Stollmeyer b Johnston 17; J. D. Goddard c Langley b Lindwall 0; P. M. Worrell b Miller 6; E. Weekes b Johnston 26; G. Gomez c Langley b Johnston 4; R. Christiani c Miller b Johnstone 4; C. S. Guillen b Noblet 9; D. Atkinson c Burke b Johnston 15; S. Ramadhin not out 5; A. L. Valentine b Noblet 0; Extras 5; TOTAL 105.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Lindwall 4-0-18-1; Bill Johnston 12-0-62-6; Miller 5-1-13-1; Noblet 3.5-0-7-2.

AUSTRALIA (2ND INNINGS)

Ian Johnson c Marshall b Valentine 16; Langley not out 0; Noblet c Weekes b Valentine 0; Ring not out 0; Extras 4; TOTAL (for 2 wickets) 20.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Gomez 2-1-4-0; Worrell 2-2-0-0; Goddard 1-0-7-0; Ramadhin 2-1-5-0; Valentine 2-2-0-2.

Mysore Score 321 For 8 Wkts.

BANGALORE, Desc. 22.

Mysore batting first against Hyderabad in the Ranji Trophy match which commenced here, today scored 321 for 8 wickets when stumps were drawn.

Thimmiah and Adisesh were top-scorers with 82 and 70 to their credit respectively, but the bowling honours went to Bhoopathy, who captured 5 wickets for 92 runs.

LONDON PAPERS TO RAISE FUNDS

To Send British Team To Olympics

LONDON, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A fund to raise £50,000 sterling to send a strong British team to the Olympic Games in Helsinki is to be launched in the New Year by the London newspapers, the Daily Mail and the Evening News.

Announced this today, the Daily Mail wrote: "Britain's topline athletes are preparing to take their part in the games. Their prospects are better than for many years, and it is important that Britain's prestige should be maintained at this great international event."

The newspaper added that the appeal had the full support of the British Olympic Association.

Britain's Olympic teams receive no financial backing from the Government.

Olympic officials had reported that it would require a minimum of 30,000 sterling to train, equip and send a British team to the 1952 Olympics.

ALLAHABAD LEAD WITH 66 RUNS

Inter-University Cricket

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21 (PT. Allahabad University earned a lead of 66 runs in their first innings against Patna in the second match of the North Zone Inter-University Cricket Tournament played here today.

The vitors first innings total of 72 was replied by the home team with 138 runs.

MCC LOSE 6 WKTS. FOR 249 RUNS

POONA, Dec. 22 (PTI). The MCC dismissed Maharashtra for 249 runs and, in reply, scored the same number of runs, but with four wickets in hand at the close of play today, the second day of the match.

The Club of Maharashtra wicket which caused some anxiety to Maharashtra batsmen yesterday, when the ball turned during the first hour of play due to sub-soil moisture, played easy throughout today. There was little life in it and this was amply demonstrated by the batting of Maharashtra's last pair, Nadkarni and Patwardhan, who scored 46 runs in less than 40 minutes this morning though Statham and Shackleton called for the new ball first thing today.

Maharashtra, who showed such fighting spirit when batting to recover after being six wickets down for 59, again showed the same spirit on field. Though deprived of their 'stars' this season and the team was made up mostly of youngsters, they did very well to take six of the visitors wickets and limit the total to 249, after they had scored 170 runs for only three wickets.

Though two easy catches were dropped Maharashtra's ground fielding was very good Bhadbhade and Chabukswar being particularly noteworthy.

The scores were:

MAHARASHTRA (1st innings) 249

MCC (1st Innings)

Lowson b Patwardhan 76, Howard c Joshi b Dani 10, Kenyon c Joshi b Chowdhury 76, Poole c and b Chowdhury 50, Carr lbw Nadkarni 17, Spooner run out 9, Brennan not out 0, Extras 11, Total (for six wickets) 249.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Dani 11|2|26|1, Patwardhan 22|3|60|1, Mathe 15|1|44|0, Nadkarni 16|6|31|1 Patil 2|1|6|0, Chowdhury 18.5|2|63|2 Shelke 5|1|8|0.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation Ground

3-30 p.m. Western Railway 'A' vs Bombay City 'A'

4-50 p.m. Tata 'A' vs Central Rly. 'A' (Senior Division).

NEWSPRINT DAMAGED

BOMBAY, Saturday: A large consignment of newsprint and spare parts stacked in a big hatch aboard the Indian steamship company's vessel 4,500-ton "Indian Pioneer", were damaged when the hatch was found filled with water.

Bombay port fire brigade pumped out the water for several hours from the vessel.

The ship arrived in Bombay from the continental ports two days ago. While discharging the Cargo today from the hatch the authorities discovered it to be filled with water.

YAKSHA'S IMAGE FOUND

Inscription In Brahmi Script

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21 (PTI): An image of 'Yaksha' with an inscription in Brahmi script of early second century A.D. has been discovered at Ramnagar in Bareilly district by Mr. K. D. Bajpai, Archaeological officer of the U. P. Government.

The inscription, according to Mr. Bajpai, refers to a gift by a Buddhist monk Dharma Ghosha, in a monastery called "Pharagula Vihara" situated in Ahichhatra, which finds mention in the Mahabharata and Jain and Buddhist literature.

The inscription, he says, is important as it is the earliest known document on stone referring to this city of great antiquity. Ahichhatra was the capital of North Panchala, and later on a dynasty of Kings known as "Mitra Dynasty" ruled here.

Mr. Bajpai said that Achyuta was the King ruling in the modern Rohilkhand region in the fourth century A.D. who was conquered by the Gupta Emperor Samudra Gupta. The present inscription was also significant because it referred to a Buddhist monastery "Pharagula Vihara" which sounded like a foreign word. The identification of the present Ramnagar site with Ahichhatra was confirmed by his new evidence.

PLEA AT MUSIC CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22 Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal, said at the opening function of the All-India Music Conference here last night that the prime quality of music was that "it transcends all barriers of race and political or linquistic boundaries and in fact is one of the best lingua francas of the world".

Mr Phiroz Kutar, General Manager of the Tata Iron Works at Jamshedpur, presiding over the opening ceremony, suggested that performances given by Ustads should not only be recorded but filmed and synchropied with music so as to have a record of their personalities, moods, gestures and suggestiveness.

Biggest Locomotive Arrives

BOMBAY, Saturday: A 124-ton locomotive with its tender which was exhibited at the festival of Britain, arrived in Bombay today aboard 9,400-ton S India's vessel S. S. "Jalavallabch" from London. Nearly 100 British made tractors ordered by the Government of India also arrived by the same vessel.

INDIANS IN S.AFRICA

U.N. Call For Amicable Settlement

PARIS, Dec. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Eight countries have called upon South Africa to settle amicably the question of treatment of the people of Indian origin in the Union.

Brazil said the question was perfectly soluble if approached from a broad and human view and in the light of the United Nations Charter. The delegates of these countries were speaking yesterday on the resolution, before the special "ad hoc" Political Committee jointly introduced by India, Burma, Indonesia, Iran and Iraq.

Miss Dana Lord Strauss of United States said her delegation had listened to the discussion with the feeling "that the obligation is to use our collective wisdom to make progress towards a settlement which satisfies the honour of the people involved and serves the higher interests of the principles of the Charter".

Emphasising the need for a "third party" in the negotiations, Miss Strauss said they possibly needed "the moral help of a personality in whom the parties have confidence".

She believed strongly in the method of conciliation.

The meeting is adjourned until January 2 when the debate will be resumed with El Salvador, Afghanistan and the Philippines heading the list of speakers.

Move To Bring Japan In U.N. Fold

PARIS, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A step towards bringing Japan into the United Nations was taken here today when Pakistan proposed that Japan be made an Associate Member of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

By a vote of nine to five, with three abstentions, the Economic and Social Council postponed the question until the next meeting of the Council early in 1952.

Under-Developed Countries

PARIS, Dec. 22, (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Economic Committee yesterday adopted a Cuban resolution urging a study of measures deigned to rapidly industrialise under-developed territories.

The voting was 41 for 2 against (Britain and the Netherlands).

The Council was asked to submwit proposals to the General Assembly for aiding under-developed countries.

Choudhury's Non-Inclusion Causes Trouble

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (UPI).

A controversy seems to be afoot in Bombay in regard to the causes for the exclusion of the Bengal's pace bowler, N. Choudhury, from the Indian cricket team in the second and third test. A section of the sporting circles here seem to feel that his exclusion is due to his "unfair" delivery on account of "throwing" or jerk in his bowling action.

In a press interview in this connection, Mr. Berry Sarbadhikary, the noted Indian cricket critic and broadcaster, said that he did not know if Chowdhury's exclusion from Indian Test teams in Bombay and Calcutta had anything to do with what is called his "unfair" delivery. "Many of our visitors, however", he said, "seem to think that Chowdhury 'throws' the ball and they thought that Chowdhury would never be permitted by English umpires to bowl with that action. Therefore, they hoped 'for everybody's sake' Chowdhury would not be sent to England".

Mr Sarbadhikary, however, pointed out that when Chowdhury was sent out to England for being coached Alf Gover, the England fast bowler, declared unreservedly that his delivery was perfectly legitimate and fair.

Giving his personal opinion, Mr. Sarbadhikary said that almost every off-break bowler gave a suggestion of "throwing" when he tried to bowl an extra fast one, and it might be that a few deliveries only were unfair but not all. "In these days of great advances in cinematography", he said, "Such knotty problems could surely be solved to everybody's satisfaction by motion pictures taking slow action picture of Chowdhury's bowling.

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120, Asutosh Mukerji Rd. Calcutta.

Restrictions On Sardar Ibrahim

JAMMU, Dec. 22 (H.S.): According to reports reaching here from the other side of the border, the movements of Sardar Ibrahim, former head of the "Azad Kashmir" are being strictly watched by Pakistan Government and his diplomatic passport has also been cancelled so that he cannot move out of Pakistan without permission.

It is stated in informed circles here that Pakistan Government is apprehensive of Ibrahim's intentions lest he should run away or cross over to the other side of cease-fire line. It is also stated that at one time Pakistan Government had ordered even his arrest, but later on this extreme step was dropped fearing that it might create unrest in the Pak-occupied area of Kashmir.

AGREED SOLUTION ON KASHMIR

Lord Ismay's Concern

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI-AFP): Commonwealth Relations Minister Lord Ismay speaking at the Commonwealth luncheon party yesterday expressed his readiness to sacrifice his "right hand" to bring about an agreed settlement between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir problem.

The Kashmir problem. The Minister said remained in his mind ever since he left India with the Mountbatten Mission some four years back.

When asked if he foresaw an immediate solution of the Kashmir tangle, he expressed his anxiety for the report of the Graham Mission. Any solution, he opined, "cannot be imposed from without".

ROYAL FAMILY AMIDST X-MAS CROWDS

LONDON, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The royal family led the Christmas holiday rush out of London yesterday. Passengers crowding King's Cross station gave them a great cheer as they boarded the royal train for the little station of Wotferton in Norfolk whence they will drive the few miles to their Sandringham home.

The party included the King, the Queen, the Queen's Mother, Princess Elizabeth with her two children and Princess Margaret.

King's X-Mas Broadcast

King George VI has recorded his "Christmas Day" broadcast to the peoples of the Commonwealth because his voice is still too weak for a "live" transmission.

An official announcement here last night said the King's doctors had advised the recording because his voice "had not yet completely regained its normal strength" following his serious lung operation last September.

Two Killed In Jet Plane Mishap

CHESTERTON, (Maryland), Dec. 22 (UPA): The British built twin-engine "Canberra" Jet-bomber that held the Atlantic Ocean speed record exploded in mid air on a test flight on Friday and killed two of its Air Force pilots.

The light bomber crashed into Chester river.

Red China's Radio Station In Tibet

KALIMPONG, Dec. 22 (H.S.): According to reports reaching here, it is understood that the Chinese authorities are busy setting up a radio station in Phari, 86 miles from here. It is said to be an important link in the Communist network which is gradually covering almost the whole of the Southern Tibet.

New Income-Tax Offices

AHMEDABAD, Dec 21, (PTI) Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, State Minister for Finance, Government of India, will lay the foundation stone on January 5 of a new building for income-tax office, Bombay Northern Division, including Saurashtra

WHAT FILM STAR'S CAR DID

2 MEN KNOCKED DOWN

BOMBAY, Saturday

A motor car belonging to a film actress but driven by her cleaner knocked down two men, mounted the footpath, and dashed against the railing near Round Temple a couple of hours before dawn today, police said.

It was stated that the car bearing Number BMZ 9966 belonging to a film actress was being driven at a high speed. At Two Tanks the driver is said to have lost control and mounted the footpath knocking down two pedestrains who were resting there. The car was completely damaged. The two injured persons were removed to the hospital.

It was said that the cleaner had taken out the car without the knowledge of the film actress. He has been arrested.

Mrs. Padhye Charged For Defying Ban

BOMBAY, Friday: Mrs. Kamal Padhye, Secretary of the Cultural Squad of the Socialist Party, who was arrested by the Bombay Police on Wednesday, has been charged before a magistrate for defying the Police Commissioner's ban on women above 12 years of age taking part as artists in 'melas' and 'tamashas' (public entertainment of singing and dancing).

The Cultural Squad was formed five months ago with a view to defying the Commissioner's ban. So far over a dozen members of the squad have been arrested and were being prosecuted by the police.

According to the police the order was issued to prevent obscene songs being sung in public.

The squad filed a petition to the Bombay High Court against the order and sought a ruling. The High Court, however, dismissed the petition but told the petitioners that they might seek a ruling by defying the ban.

Race Horses To Be Produced In Court

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Mr. N. M. Nemazee, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, issued yesterday an immediate summons against Rao Saheb D. K. Parker, a member of the Western India Turf Club, calling upon him to produce his six race horses in the court.

The magistrate also issued a notice against the Rao Saheb asking him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 165,000, the aggregate value of the horses.

The summons and the notice were issued by the magistrate on a complaint made by Mr. Pesu D. K. Aswani, another member of the Western India Turf Club, to the effect that the said horses were mortgaged to him by Rao Saheb Parker, to whom he had advanced a sum of Rs. 165,000. He further stated that later a sale deed had also been entered into between them for the sale of the horses to him. Nevertheless, he alleged, the Rao Saheb had gone out of his way to sell away and transfer the six horses to another man without even informing him.

The names of the race horses concerned are "Prince of Ramghar", "Swan Walk", "Paper King", "Loyal Prince", "Pride of Hindustan", and "Majestic Way."

BIRD PRESERVATION

National Committee To Be Set Up

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to set up a national committee for bird preservation.

Mr. Salim Ali of the Bombay Natural History Society will be the Chairman.

The committee will assist the International Committee for bird preservation which, as one of its objectives will stimulate interest in all countries for a more adequate protection of wild bird life. The Committee will work under the Bombay Natural History Society and will maintain international contacts through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research

BRITISH 'SELLOUT OF FORMOSA'

TAIPEI, Dec. 22, (UPA): Angry Nationalist legislators will demand to know from Foreign Minister George Yeh next Thursday on the Chinese Government's action toward reported British "sellout of Formosa."

Legislative Yuan at Friday's meeting in secret session passed a resolution to ask Yeh to appear before the legislature to discuss the latest developments on the reported British determination to "sell out Formosa."

The meeting would be held in secret.

Soviet Navy Q. M. G. Dead

MOSCOW, Dec. 22, (UPA): The official Soviet Navy newspaper, Red Fleet, announced the death of Maj.-Gen. Vasile Konstantikovich Maslov, 52, Quarter-Master-General of the Navy.

The death of Ilya Yulevich Shlepianov, Director of the Ballet Theatre in Leningrad, also was reported today.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns

SANTIAGO, Dec 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Chilean Government has resigned following a decision of the Falange (National) Party to withdraw its two members as a protest against the President's refusal to ask Congress to treat reforms of the electoral law as a matter of urgency.

Arrested For Cheating

POONA, Dec. 22 (H.S.): The police arrested one Vasant Parvatrao Shinde here on a charge of cheating the public by assuring them to give employment.

It is alleged that Shinde used to pose a State Transport employee by donning the S. T uniform and extort money from needy unemployed persons whom he promised to give employment. Even a government servant from the Mamlatdar's office had fallen a victim lost of Rs 75, it is reported

One Dies In Shop Fire

MIRAJ, Dec. 22 (H.S.): Two men were seriously injured with burns in a fire that suddenly broke out in a gun-powder shop here on Thursday night. One of the injured persons died in hospital while the condition of the other is stated to be serious.

FOOD IMPORTS IN 1952

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

A preliminary examination made so far of the country's food requirements indicates that about five million tons of foodgrains would have to be imported in 1952. This figure is inclusive of about 1 million tons of grain purchased out of the U.S.A. loan, which will be received in 1952.

The figure of seven million tons sometimes mentioned of the likely food imports in 1952 is obviously due to a misunderstanding. At the last Food Conference held in November, the preliminary estimates of production and procurement, which were given out by the States, showed that the deficit of foodgrains in 1952 was likely to be about seven million tons. This figure should therefore be regarded as the maximum estimate of the deficit. Since the conference was held, there has been inadequate but widespread rainfall in West and North West India, and some rain in Madras State. This has resulted in an improvement.

The "Food Budget" for 1952 will be finalised only after a meeting of the Food Ministers of the States in early February at which these estimates will be fully examined. In the meantime, provision is being made to meet the situation as it is likely to develop.

Reclamation Of Khar Lands

Nineteen new schemes covering 18,300 acres and costing Rs. 8,37,378 were approved by the Khar Lands Development Board, at its meeting held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. This brings the total number of schemes so far approved by the Board to 97, covering 52,854 acres and estimated to cost Rs. 24,10,072.

Factory Licences Renewal

Attention of occupiers of factories is invited to Rule 7(2) of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, under which the application for the renewal of a licence for a factory is required to be made not less than two months before the date of expiry of the licence. They are, therefore, advised to forward their licences issued in Form 4 to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay State, Bhatia Hostel Building, Manordas Street, Opposite G.P.O. Fort, Bombay, accompanied with the following documents: (i) Form. 2, application for grant or renewal of licence; (ii) Form 3, notice of occupation, prescribed under Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1948, in triplicate; and (iii) Treasury chalan showing the appropriate fee has been paid into the local treasury under the head of account XXX-Misc-Depts-Miscellaneous: Fees realised under the Factories Act, 1948.

Forms 2 and 3 and chalan forms can be obtained from the Factory Inspection Officers at Ahmedabad, Poona, Baroda, Surat, Dhulia, Sholapur and Kolhapur.

Goods Vehicles In Election Work

In relaxation of the Motor Vehicles Rules, the Government of Bombay has decided to permit the carriage of persons in goods vehicles upto January 11, 1952, provided such carrying of persons is confined to election work. Persons desiring to avail of this concession may approach the Regional Transport Officers concerned for specific permission in respect of goods vehicles, which they intend to use for this purpose.

Rail Strike In Patna

PATNA, Dec. 22 (PTI): Hundreds of incoming and outgoing passengers had to carry their luggages to and from the gates of the Patna junction railway station yard today following the refusal of taxi drivers, hackney carriage and victoria 'wallahs' and rickshaw pullers to take them inside the railway compound in protest against the imposition of a toll imposed with effect from yesterday.

Several reserved berths of upper classes went vacant as the passengers could not carry their luggages to the station. Private and government vehicles have been exempted from the toll.

Two To Choose From

CAPE MAY, New Jersey, Dec. 22 (UPA): A confused young wife was given the difficult choice of deciding on Friday which of her two husbands she will keep.

The dilemma of pretty Agnes Dixon Sasser, 22, was produced by the war and the Communist prisoner list. The name of her first husband, Sergeant Walter Dixon, is included on the roll of Allied prisoners the Communists said on Tuesday were alive.

She had been notified of Dixon's death following battle wounds last May and subsequently she met and married Private William Sasser.

En route here for as happy a Christmas as possible under the circumstances, Mrs. Sasser's puzzled husband said it was up to her to make a decision. Should Dixon actually be alive, Sasser said, "she can have either of us. She can have her second marriage annulled or get a divorce from the first. I think the only thing is for her to make the decision."

TERRORISTS PARADE TEHERAN STREETS

TEHERAN, Dec 22 (PTI-Reuter): Members of the fanatical terrorist group Fedayan Islam paraded last night through the streets of Teheran shouting anti-Government slogans and protesting against the coming elections.

Fedayan Islam, who assassinated Premier Ali Razmara on March 7 this year, and spearheaded Premier Mossadeq's fight against the British, chanted "Down With the Government of Reprobates."

They also demanded the release of their leader, Nawar Safavi, and Skhalilim Thamesabi who have been charged with the murder of Premier Razmara.

Export Of Hardwood To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Government of India have decided to invite fresh applications for the export of hard wood to Pakistan. Announcing this a notification in a Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated December 22, 1951, says, applications will be entertained only from those who have exported wood and timber to Pakistan during the year 1950 and or upto the end of September 1951, and from those who are forest lessees.

All applications together with the documentary evidence etc. should reach the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, by January 10, 1952.

For Adjudication

The industrial disputes between the Roneo Limited, the Katrak and Company, the Fire Salvage Association of Bombay Limited, the Simpler Mills Company Limited, the East Asiatic Company (India) Limited and the Messrs. Somabhai Mathurdas Patel and Company, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first three to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant, the next two to that of Shri K. C Sen and the remaining one to that of Shri N N Majmudar

The dispute in the Simplex Mills is confined to its head office staff and that in the East Asiatic Company to the workers in its Mazgaon factory.

Sale Of Curtis Commando Aircraft

The seventy curtis commando aircraft and a large quantity of spares which were left behind in India by the United States Air Force are to be sold on certain conditions to Messrs Banwari Lal & Co., Bombay, on an "as is where is" basis

Free School Sites

Managements of private schools in forest areas are not to be charged any rent for the lands given for erecting temporary school buildings. The Government allows them to erect, during the school year, temporary structures in such areas on certain conditions.

HITCH OVER EXCHANGE OF SICK & WOUNDED

Little Progress In Korea Armistice Talks

TOKYO, Dec. 22, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Communists today promised to consider United Nations' request for an immediate exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

Rear Admiral E. R. Libby of the United States Navy, United Nations cease-fire delegate, asked for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners regardless of the outcome of the recent armistice negotiations and requested by tomorrow.

A United Nations spokesman, Brig Gen. William Nuckols said it could not be assumed that the Communists would favour the immediate exchange of sick and wounded.

At this morning's session of the cease-fire sub-Committee on prisoners, the United Nations delegates made no reply to the Communist request for an all for all exchange of prisoners in an armistice.

The Communists said their chiefs were studying the United Nations request to admit the Red Cross to Communist prisoner of war camps

RESULT OF MORNING TALKS

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (UPA): The Communists refused on Saturday to compromise on crucial armistice issues possibly blasting hopes of a Christmas truce in Korea, writes Rutherford Poats, UPA Staff Correspondent.

With only five days left before the tentative truce deadline on December 27, Allied negotiators found the Reds standing firm on the key problem of supervising the truce despite sweeping concessions offered Friday by the Allies.

War-prisoners talks were resumed at 11-00 a.m. despite Allied charges that the Communist list of Allied prisoners of war "was wholly unbelievable" and "full of wide discrepancies"

While the prisoner sub-committee conferred United States Air Force Colonels who offered on Friday to surrender to the Reds the strategic Allied-held islands north of the 38th Parallel met again to press for comparable Red concessions. The Staff meeting broke up after an hour and a half of "no progress"

THE WAR FRONT

Allied warships and planes carried the war deep into Communist Korea early Saturday, five days before the scheduled cease-fire on the battle-front.

Sixteen-inch guns of the giant U.S. battleship "Wisconsin" killed an estimated 225 Communists and blew up two ammunition dumps in raids on east coast positions ranging north to the big port of Wonsan

The U.S. destroyer-minesweeper "Endicott" ventured even further north to shoot up trains near Songjin, 120 miles north of the 38th Parallel.

Off the west coast the U.S. cruiser "Manchester", the British frigate "Alacrity" and the Canadian destroyer-escort "Cayuga" blasted shore-guns and troops near Chinnampo, the port for the Communist capital of Pyongyang

B-29 bombers roared in from Japan Friday night to blast Red airfields in the MIG Alley area of northwest Korea. The heaviest bombload of 70 tons of 500-pound bombs was dropped on the airstrip at Namsi 40 miles from the Communists' "privileged sanctuary" in Manchuria

The United Nations disclosed today that they had deleted "35,000" names from their records of Communist war prisoners before compiling the lists handed to the Communists at Pan Mun Jon last Tuesday.

Prisoners' sub-Committee delegate Rear-Admiral Libby told the Communists the Allies Command had "seperated" and "reclassified" prisoners found to be South Koreans pressed into the North Korean army.

CHINESE REDS NOT TO BLAME

RICHMOND (Virginia), Dec 22: North Koreans and not Chinese are guilty of most of the battlefield atrocities against American servicemen in Korea, according to Maj. Roy Appleman, official Army historian, just back from Korea he said he knew of only "one or two instances of Chinese atrocities" and added "their troops are taught to bring in prisoners alive. They want them for information".

HONG KONG, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese people have given enough money to provide 3,062 fighter planes for Korea since the beginning of 1951, according to a New China news agency report from Peking today.

Strike In City Engineering Firm

BOMBAY, Dec. 21 (UPI): As the Larsen and Toubro (an engineering concern) employees' strike entered its fifth day today, the strikers used an ingenious method to publicise their cause. The strike posters stuck on the walls of the company's office at Ballard Estate said: "Toubro's Christmas gift to the workers: sack, "en masse".

The strike was called by the Employees' Union on Tuesday, December 18, for what a union spokesman averred "a decent treatment" from the company

The management, it is stated, was willing to have the strikers back on condition that they should not press the reinstatement of 100 other workers, whose services were terminated from the company's allied factories at Kandivli. But the strikers would not have it.

Civil Liberties' Body's Protest

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22 (PTI): The West Bengal Civil Liberties Committee in a statement today described the general elections as "losing all meaning and verging on the comic" if even on the eve of the elections persons were kept in prison for their politics or warrants issued for arrest and were not allowed to take active part for the success of their parties

DUTCH ARMS CONFISCATED

Indonesian Govt.'s Action

DJAKARTA, December 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian military command of the Djakarta harbour at Thandjong Priok today unloaded 170 tons of arms and ammunition from the Dutch ship, Talisse, destined for western New Guinea.

The Dutch Government in a note earlier had protested against the "confiscation" of arms and ammunition also bound for New Guinea from another Dutch ship in Djakarta harbour a fortnight ago.

GREATER DESIRE FOR PEACE NOW

U.N. President's View

PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI-AFP):—President of the U.N. General Assembly, Dr. Padillo Nervo of Mexico, said today that there was now a greater desire for peace among U.N. delegates than ever before.

He told the press that the real theme of the present session was a manifest desire for peace and conciliation.

He expressed the hope that the goodwill and the spirit of co-operation that the big powers had displayed in discussions in the disarmament sub-committee, would be reproduced in the new U.N. Commission for disarmament.

Need For Research In Mathematics

BANGALORE, Dec. 22 (UPI): Dr. T. Vijayaraghavan, Director, Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics, Madras, today emphasised the need for provision of adequate research in mathematics in university institutions.

In his inaugural address, Dr. C. V. Raman said that it was important for mathematicians to make politicians realise that mathematics was the starting point of all activities. He pleaded for greater encouragement to astronomy and said it was a tragedy that they, in India who were once leaders in this field were at present nowhere.

Delegates from all parts of the country, including Dr. H. J. Bhabha, and Prof. M. S. Thacker attended the conference.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES EGYPTIAN COTTON PRICES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22, (PTI): The Government of India today announced the average prices of Egyptian cotton during the second week of December (December 10 to 18) as Rs. 4,270 for Group Thirteen, Rs. 4,519 for Group Fuorteen and Rs. 4,641 for Group Fifteen for fixing prices of cloth for January-March, 1952, quarter in which Egyptian cottons will be used

Announcing this, a Ministry of Commerce and Industry press note today said: "Owing to artificial conditions prevailing in the market for Egyptian cotton, Government announced on December 1, that the usual basis for fixing prices of cloth for the January-March, 1952, quarter in the varieties in which Egyptian cottons will be used, namely, prices prevailing in the first week of December will not be taken

They have decided to take the average of the Egyptian cotton prices prevailing in the second week, I. E. from December 10 to December 18, 1951, both dates inclusive Government are of the opinion that these prices are the nearest to the accepted basis, after eliminating speculative and artificial conditions. On this basis, the prices that will be taken for Egyptian cotton are:

Group XIII Rs 4,270
Group XIV Rs. 4,519
Group XV Rs 4,641.

HUNGARY WANTS KIDS TO RETURN

LONDON, December 21 (PTI-Reuter). Hungary has asked the United Nations to speed the return home of Hungarian children whom she charges the International Refugee Organisation with holding in Western Germany and trying to persuade to go to the United States, Budapest Radio said last night

Long War In Malaya

LONDON, Dec. 21 (UPA): British Colonial Secretary Lyttelton said on Friday that the war in Malaya was going to be long and that appointment of a "Supremo" to direct the anti-Communist campaign was an "urgent necessity."

Lyttelton arrived by air from Malaya today after three weeks tour of Hong Kong and the bandit-ridden jungle territory of Malaya.

Stop Press

MUNICIPAL MARKET GUTTED

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 22.

Half of the local municipal market in the centre of the main bazar was completely gutted by devastating fire this afternoon.

Nehru's Reply To Jai Prakash

GURDASPUR, Dec. 22.

PANDIT NEHRU took exception to the remarks of Shri Jai Prakash Narain that the Congress in the last four years of its administration had misruled the country, more than the British did during centuries.

Stoutly defending the Congress Government, he said that if his Government had done so, he was prepared to take the responsibility on himself.

"People have a right to criticise and throw me out, if I am not found fit. But today, tomorrow or the day after, I have to work with Shri Jai Prakash together, and we have to plan and work for the country," Pandit Nehru said.

Nehru's Warning

(Continued From Page 13)

dit Nehru said that the R.S.S. had a hand in many of the troubles that had taken place since 1947. The R.S.S. had promised not to take part in politics, but was now actively supporting the Jan Sangh.

Pandit Nehru, therefore, appealed to the people not to support any communal party.

Congress President, Mr. Nehru declared here today that Pakistan dare not commit the mistakee of starting a war with India which was defended by a brave and strong army.

He said that India's army was strong, because it was not divided despite the fact that its soldiers were drawn from various communities. He advised the people to become united and strong as the Indian army

Hecklers End Jamnadas Mehta's Meeting

BOMBAY, Dec 22, (UPI).

An election meeting convened at Matunga tonight in support of Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Independent candidate for the House of the People from Bombay Suburban constituency ended abruptly without Mr Mehta completing his speech, it is reported.

Mr. Mehta in the course of his speech vehemently criticised the Nehru Government's foreign policy and the Congress organisation. He referred to the partition of India—the price paid for securing freedom of the country and remarked it was dishonourable to vote for the Congress.

A section of the audience objected and demanded withdrawal of the remarks made by Mr. Mehta, it is reported. As they persisted and raised shouts and slogans, Mr. Mehta left.

Mr Ratilal Desai, who wanted to speak also could not do so and hence the meeting terminated

Colombo Plan Exhibition

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI-AFP): One of the largest exhibitions ever to be held in Asia will take place in Colombo in February, it was officially announced here today.

The event was planned to illustrate the role the Colombo Plan is scheduled to play in South-East Asia's economic development. The announcement said the fair was to be sponsored by Ceylonese Government with the co-operation of Great Britain.

Bombay Governor's Plea

(Continued From Page 12

"one reads with regret of the misdirected enthusiasm and outbursts which take place in schools and colleges and even in universities. The perpetrators forget that strikes and such like manifestations of displeasure are double-edged weapons When in later life former strikers hold responsible posts as teachers, executive officers in Governments service or commercial and industrial houses, how will they be able to prevent strikes and reason with strikers?

TEACHERS TOO

"But", the governor said, "we must not confine our censure to refractory students. In such matters the teaching staff of educational institutions have a valuable part to play. I have noticed with dismay that in times of stress when teachers should

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

CALCUTTA Dec. 22 (PTI): The market continued steady and unchanged round all sections and the volume of business was moderate. Government Securities were unchanged.

Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m :—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. Paper 80/- s o lot three per cent loan 1988 80/8 three per cent loan 1953/55 89 15. ct. three per cent loan 1957 977/13, s o lot three per cent loan 1959 61 95 11 four per cent loan 1960/70 101/9 ct.

BANKS: United Commercial 39/4

COTTONS: Bengres Cotton 3/14. Cawnpore Textiles 9/10, Dunbar 205 - Elgin mills 15/14.

COALS: Bengal 574/- Burrakur 14/14, Central India 6/14, Kalapahari 58/-, Khas Kajora 16/-, Katras Jherriah 4/2 Reneegunge 7 6.

JUTES: Barnagore 212/- Sl. Caledonian 245/-, Kankarrah 184/-, Budge Budge 260/-, Kamarahatty 279/-, Reliance 20/3, Howrah 31 13, Birla 50/10.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27/14, Steel Corpn 19/5

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 2/7, Consolidated tin 1/12, Indian Copper 2 14 Sone valley cement 6/6, Calcutta Electric 14/3, B.I. Corpn. 10 8, Indian cable 13/11, Metal box 21/8, Rohtas industry 7/6, British Burma Petrol 1/7 Shree Gopal paper 15/12, Midnapore Zemindary 40/8, India Steamship 6/3

SUGARS: Balrampur 9/2, Carew and Co 6/5, Champaran 22/10 ct.

TEAS: Bateli 14/4, Bishnauth 40/8, Jayshree tea 6/-.

Foreign Exchange Market

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPA): The first week of the new Foreign Exchange market closed today with the Pound Sterling able to buy Dollars for officially approved ends at the middle rate of 2.78-3/4 compared with 2.80 on the opening day Monday.

Closing prices for the week were:—

New York—2.78-5/8 to 2.78 7/8.
Montreal—2.84-3/4 to 2.85.
Paris—972 to 974.
Brussels—139 to 139-1/2.
Zurich—12.22 to 12.24.
Lisbon—80.35 to 80.55
Amsterdam—10.56 to 10.57.

Election Holiday

AKOLA, Dec. 22 (H.S.): The Cotton Market of Akola will remain closed from Dec. 24 to Dec. 31, with a view to enabling the businessmen to carry on the election propaganda

Tunisian Strike

PARIS, Dec. 22.

Tunisia's national strike, called by Tunisian Nationalists in protest against French rejection of their demands for self-government today entered its second day.

No incidents were reported and gas, water arnd electricity supplies were not affected in the city of Tunis, European shops were open, but the Arab part was deserted.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Previous Closing	42.08
Today's Opening	41.91
Difference	—14
Today's Closing	42.08
Difference	+3

New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Monday 24th and Tuesday, 25th inst.

TATA STEELS STEADY ON MODERATE BUYING

Limited Turnover In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

The year-end one hour session of the Bombay Stock Exchange presented steady tone with moderate buying in Tata Steel shares. The early rise attracted some realising and a portion of the improvement was lost. The market is not inclined to take a definite stand in view of the uncertain international political situation. At the same time operators are inclined to await the result of the General Elections. A section of the market believes that present price level is low enough and short sales are risky

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1770 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1765 and advanced at Rs. 1777-8 but reacted at Rs. 1770. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 319 and after gaining one point at Rs. 320 steadied at Rs. 319. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 28-13 and steadied at Rs. 28-14 while Steel Corporation were placed at Rs. 19-4.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 420 and after improving at Rs. 421-4 stood at Rs. 420. Kohinours opened at Rs. 324 and after touching Rs. 325 were quoted at Rs. 324. Svadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 258.

In the miscellaneous section Scindias opened at Rs. 14-7 and after sharply advancing at Rs. 14-12 steadied at Rs. 14-10. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 180. Bombay Burmas came in business at Rs. 552-8.

Towards the close there was renewed buying and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 177b, and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 319-8. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 422-8. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	423	12	
Kohinoor (6)	324	8	
Century (8)	314	8	
Svadeshi Mills (16)	259	0	
Central India Mills (6) ..	224	0	
Simplex Mills (17)	280	0	
New Great Eastern (10) ..	198	8	
Indore (4)	107	8	
Gokak (10)	253	12	
Swan (20)	352	8	
Finlay Mills (15)	268	0	
Morarji (7)	212	8	
Edward (15)	285	0	
Meyer (16)	72	8	
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1	6
I. United Ord (0-12-6)	12	7	6
I. United Defd.	2	0	6
Madhusudan (7-8)	111	4	
Podar (9)	143	12	
Khatau (14)	190	0	
Standard (15)	270	0	

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (18) ..	320	4	
Tata Steel Def. (93-10-6)	1776	4	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. ..	130	0	
Indian Iron (1)	28	15	
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	19	5	

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	182	4	

INDUSTRIES

Burma (10)	556	4	
Belapur (12-8)	278	0	
Shivrajpur (1-12)	45	12	
Scindia Steam	14	10	
Premier Construction (4)	92	0	
Tata Chemical	12	1	6
Tata Oil (1)	38	12	
British India Corp (0-12)	10	8	
Indian Copper (0-14) ..	2	14	3
Wimco (11)	220	10	
Alcock (17-8)	306	4	

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	149	0	
Andhra Valley (30)	1402	8	
Tata Power (25)	1510	0	

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	54	0	0
Phoenix (10)	137	8	0
Indian Mfg (40)	370	0	0
Kurla (5)	120	10	0
Colaba (6)	101	0	0
New City (12-8)	196	14	0
Minerva (6)	198	12	0
Bradbury (100) XD	580	0	0
Bharat (2)	23	4	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (6)	152	8	0
Model Mills (5)	175	0	0
Dawn (2)	62	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	580	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	190	0	0
Western (135)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2765	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	25	6	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	50	12	0
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	160	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	29	4	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	22	0	0
Madhusudan S. (2-8)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	226	0	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	115	5	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	128	12	0
Broach (0-6)	6	0	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	11	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	128	12	0
Bombay Suburban (New)	135	8	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	23	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	126	4	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank (40)	1795	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	447	8	0
Central New (2)	67	8	0
Central New XD	70	8	0
Bank of India (4)	171	0	0
Union (0-5)	7	2	0
Baroda (2-8)	121	0	0
Dena Bank (-18)	34	4	0
United Commercial (112)	39	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	17	8	0
Hindustan Commercial	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	4	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	5460	0	0
Empire (10)	490	0	0
New India (2)	44	8	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2)	39	0	0
Universal	8	8	0
B. I. G. (1)	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	5	1	0

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P (2)	100	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	241	4	0
Bombay Burma New (4)	205	0	0
Burma Petrol	1	6	9
Mackenzie (6)	82	8	0
Port Canning (2)	29	0	0
Kemp & Co. (30)	308	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
Indus Invest Trust (4)	73	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	58	4	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	4	0
Alembic (15)	108	12	0
Supreme Industries	85	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2	0
Walchandnagar Ind (12)	158	2	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujarat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	63	12	0
Bombay Cycle	25	6	0
Jost Co.	74	0	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	119	0	0
Polson	103	0	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	12	0
Bengal Steel			
Indian Iron	102	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1163	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1212	8	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	121	4	
Bombay Steamer (6)	230	0	0
Central India (7-8)	625	0	0
Swadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	660	0	0
Laxmi	253	12	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	96	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	1	31	0
Pre Construction First	102	0	0
Pre Construction Second	94	0	0
Pre Construction Third	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			
Tata Chemical (5)	136	14	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	96	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec 22.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	2	0
2½ p.c. 1961	91	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	91	12	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	80	5	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	99	14	0
3 p.c. 1957	97	15	0
3 p.c. 1958	97	14	0
3 p.c.	95	10	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	94	10	0
3p.c. 1966-68	92	13	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	91	8	0
3 p.c 1970-75	88	2	0
3½ p.c 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	101	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-60 ..	103	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	105	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1952	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	96	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. U.P 1961 ..	93	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 ..	93	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	102	0	0
5 p.c Bom Muni 1959	109	0	0
6 p.c Bom Muni 1954	106	0	0
3 1/4 p.c. Muni 1965 ..	96	0	0
3 1/4 p.c 1977	92	0	0
4 p.c B.P.T.—1970 ..	102	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

The bullion market was quietly steady with limited business. Silver market being manipulated outsiders are not inclined to operate.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 186-6 and improved at Rs. 186-8. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 187-4 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 186-6.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 105-10 and advanced at Rs. 105-14 on scattered buying and steadied at Rs. 105-13. Ready mint gold was quoted at Rs. 105-11 and bullion bars were placed at Rs. 105-9. Sovereings were priced at Rs. 75.

Later on there was increased buying which in conjunction with short covering hardened quotations which closed as under:—

Ready Silver	187	0	0
Forward	187	2	0
Ready Gold	106	1	0
Forward	106	4	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, December 22.

The produce market was closed today.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

120 D Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	9	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	12	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	8	6
150 D Box Dec.	901	0	0
150 D. Box Jan.	911	0	0

Mackenzie (First)	90	0	0
Mackenzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	120	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	95		
Morarji	8		
National Rayon			
Hume Pipe			

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101		
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	102	0	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2		
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	4	0	0
Gold Mohor (20)	165	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	110	0	0
Sajjan Mills	80	0	0
Osmanshahi (5-8)	101	0	0
Ajamshahi (4-15/	82	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	40	0	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	85	0	0
Hind Motor	5	2	0
Walchand Motor	49	0	0
India Steam	6	4	0
Tata Locomotive	97	8	0
Kilicik Industries (3)	130	0	0
Ralli (Ord.)	108	0	0
Ralli (Pref.)	96	0	0

American Markets

PROFESSIONAL LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

Futures 28 To 36 Points Lower

NEW YORK, Dec. 21: Cotton futures rocked back and forth over a 60-point range in spasmodically active dealings today.

Prices rallied briskly after a mixed start, only to weaken gain and close on a note of easiness. Much of the business was given over to operations by professional traders along with the year end evening up of accounts for tax reasons

Market experts saw nothing in the news to account for the erratic action. Some quarters regarded the late setback as technical correction following three days of rising prices. Nearby March contract at the day's high of 42.61 showed a cumulative rise of 141 points from the week's low established Tuesday

Hedge selling increased noticeably above 42¼ cent level. Offerings from that direction, along with realizing by early speculative buyers came in a thin market as trade buyers backed away. A lull in mill interest coincided with the news that many textile mills were closing down for the Christmas week and the ensuing inventory taking period.

The market opened off five to up five points. After scoring maximum first hour gains of 5 to 25 points, prices started to slide off and closed around bottom levels with net losses of 28 to 36 points.

Following are the closings with the price range:—

Del	Open.	High	Low	Close
Spot				42.90
March	42.36	42.61	42.05	42.05
May	42.25	42.40	41.87	41.87
July	41.65	41.90	41.28	41.29
Oct.	39.25	39.49	38.95	38.96
Dec.	38.91	39.05	38.54	38.55
March		38.80	38.54	38.42
May				38.27

NEW ORLEANS

Spot				41.70
March	42.38	42.59	42.10	42.10
May	42.21	42.38	41.91	41.91
July	41.62	41.85	41.30	41.30
Oct	39.23	39.44	38.94	38.94
Dec.	38.90	39.09	38.57	38.55
March		38.94	38.63	38.40
May	38.59	38.69	38.59	38.39

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec 22.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1-6
A. Advance 160
B. Dyeing 420 23-12
C. India 225, 24
Century 313-8, 15, 17-8, 14-8
Finlay 267
Gokak 253, 53-6
I. U. Defd 2-0-6, 2-0-3, 2-0-8
„ Ord. 12-8, 12-7-6
Indore 107-8
Kohinoor 323-12, 25-4, 24, 24-8
Morarji 212-8
New Great 199, 98-8
Phoenxi 137-8
Podar 142-8, 43-12
„ Pref 92
Simplex 278 80
Standard 270
Svadeshi 258, 59, 58-8, 59
Tata Mills 51-8
Vishnu 190
Scindia 14-8, 14-7, 14-14, 14-10

BANKS

Central 67-8
„ New 67-8
Imperial 1795
„ 447-8
India 171
U. Commercial 39

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115-5.
Suburban 128-12 (Ex Div.).
Hydro 149.
Power 1515 10.
New India 44-12 44-8.
Oriental 5460.

STEELS

S. Steel 19-5 19-3 19-5.
I. Iron 28-13-6 28-15 28-13-6 28-15.
Tata Defd. 1773-12 72-8 77-8 70 76-4.
Tata Ord. 319-8 20-4 19-8 20-4.
Tata IInd Pref. 129-4 30.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 306-4.
A.C.C. 180 82-4.
Belapur 277-8 78.
B.B. Old 552-8 55 53-2 56-4.
B.B. Petrol 1-6-9.
B.I.C. 10-8.
Dena Trust 12-4.
Dharamsey 58-4.
I. Copper 2-14 2-14-3.
I.I. Trust 73-8.
P. Const. 90-8 92.
Shivrajpur 45-8 46 45-8 45-12.
Tata Chem. 12 12-1-6
Tata Oil 38-12.
Walchandnagar 158-2.
Wimco 220 20-10.

SPECIAL

Alembic Chem. Ord. 108-12.
All India Gen. Ins. 5-4.
Jost's Engineering 74.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Export by rail from 1st September 1951 to 20th December 1951 — Bales. 128369

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 20th December 1951 — 313772

Same period last year — 222259

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th December .. — 241482

Same time last year .. — 338887

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 14th December:

Demand Liabilities in India.	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	27,59,83,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	557,80,67,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from Banks	66,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	290,74,56,000
Cash in India	38,02,58,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	45,95,98,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,55,79,000
Money at call and short notice in India	11,46,25,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	309,76,87,000
Advances in India	491,93,50,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	39,64,63,000

Loyalty Of Employees: Lie Detector Used

WASHINGTON, December 22 (PTI-Reuter): An Atomic Energy Commission spokesman and other officials here confirmed newspaper reports that some United States Government agencies were using lie detector tests to determine the loyalty of employees.

One official told a reporter that periodical lie tests were required only of persons who held "a few critical positions" at the Government's Oak Ridge (Tennessee) atomic energy plant

U.S. Airmen To Be Tried

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22 (UPA): The Hungarian Government announced on Friday that four United States Air Force men whose plane was forced down by Soviet fighter planes over Hungary November 19 will be tried for violating the border. The announcement, made in a note handed to the American Charge d'Affaires, did not give details

Atom scientists of 12 nations in Paris have completed the first preliminary stage to the setting up of a non-secret European nuclear research laboratory estimated to cost 15 million dollars over five years.

SRI SARADA DEVI

GLORY OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD SPOKE THROUGH HER

IF Sri Ramakrishna embodied in himself the ideals and aspirations of religious India, Sri Sarada Devi was the very incarnation of the ideals of Indian womanhood—of loving motherhood, of calm, balanced, self-reliant, and practical attitude to life, of fortitude in suffering, of self-sacrifice and service, of finding happiness in the happiness of the served, and of depth, steadiness, and devotion to spiritual ideals.

By Brahmachari Turiyachaitanya,
(Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati)

A majestic tree or a magnificent structure rises up into the sky and attracts the minds of people and everyone is full of admiration for it; but rarely does anyone speak or even take notice of the root which nourishes the majestic tree and keeps it firm in its place, or of the enduring foundation which bears the magnificent structure on its bosom. Similar is the case with a nation. We see a mighty nation building up a grand civilization and culture and an imposing array of great personalities adorning the pages of history and captivating the minds and hearts of people. But the silent forces that work at the bottom unnoticed, bringing forth all this manifest grandeur are rarely appreciated or appraised.

Of all such silent forces, woman, the Shakti, the mother, is the most potent and living force, though she remains unnoticed like a fragrant flower that blooms and fades in a forest. A poet has sung the glory of woman: 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world: True; for a nation in which the woman is happy and cultured prospers in every way, for she moulds the nation from its childhood. Manu says. "Where the women are honoured, there the gods rejoice" The MATSYA PURANA also says: "Noble women should oe ever honoured and worshiped like gods themselves; by the grace and soul-power of the virtuous women are the three worlds upheld". Many such great women—Sadhvis like Sita and Savitri—have appeared, now and again, on the Indian scene embodying the ideals of womanhood and have remained as models for the women to mould her life and character. Sri Sarada Devi, the consort of Sri Ramakrishna, familiarly called 'The Holy Mother', was of the line of Sita and Savitri. Of her, Sitser Nevedita wrote: "To me, it has always appeared that she is Sri Ramakrishna's final word as to the ideal of Indian womanhood".

Ideal Woman

Sarada Devi was born on 22nd December 1853 of pious Brahmin parents in Jayarambati, a remote village in the Bankura District in Bengal, about four miles from Kamarpukur, the birthplace of Sri Ramakrishna. She was married early to Sri Ramakrishna who was then passing through a stage of God-intoxication. While she grew up at Jayrambati, imbibing and assimilating the Indian ideal of divinizing the conception of the spouse, and eagerly looked forward to the day when she would be by his side to pour out her devotion and love in his service, the divine-mad Sri Ramakrishna was engaged in intense spiritual Sadhana at Dakshineswar Rumours that Sri Ramakrishna had gone 'mad' and was behaving strangely, did not depress her, nor did she bemoan her lot. Instead, she decided that her place was by his side and she became anxious to go to Dakshineswar to serve and look after him. When she first came to Dakshineswar in 1872, Sarada Devi was about nineteen and, except for some brief intervals, she remained with Sri Ramakrishna, till his passing away in 1886, in the role of a true SAHA-DHARMINI (spiritual partner) serving him in every way and becoming a helpmate and a participant in his intense spiritual life.

This period of about fourteen years of her association with Sri Ramakrishna is unique in the spiritual history of India and the world—a period when two great souls, rising above all mundane considerations, led an immaculately pure and chaste life, lifting all relations and activities to a sub'ime spiritual level.

This indeed is the true ideal of married life at its highest, where two souls are in spiritual communion far beyond the reach of any corporeal relations. This was also the time when Sarada Devi exemplified in her person some of the great qualities of Indian womanhood—qualities of patience, calmness, fortitude, contentment, and loving service. And this again was the period when she equipped herself for the spiritual ministration of scores of thousands of people. Theirs was a sublime life which set up the ideal for the householder and the Sannyasin at the same time, and it also revealed what should be the mutual relations between man and woman, and the proper attitude towards each other.

Holy Mother

Of this period one may recall the auspicious SODASI PUJA (25th May 1872) when Sri Ramakrishna worshipped Sarada Devi, seating her in the place of the Divine Mother, with all the rituals, in an exalted mood—and, when the Puja was over, both were lost in Samadhi. One may also recall the day on which Sri Ramakrishna talked to her of God the whole night. Both were so completely absorbed in the subject that they had lost all consciousness of time and the environments so much so that only the dawn could remind them of the passing of the night. One may further recall how Sri Ramakrishna trained her in every way — from the ordinary art of trimming a wick to the highest art of meditation and spiritual Sadhana; and from ordinary social obligations and behaviour with different relatives and different types of persons to spiritual ministration to varied types of men and women.

The noble sentiments exchanged between them during this period fill our hearts with a divine emotion When he first came to Dakshineswar Sri Ramakrishna asked her straight: "Do you want to drag me down into Maya?" "Why should I do that?" came the noble reply, promptly, "I have come only to help you in the path of religious life" And she in her turn, one day while massaging his feet, put the question: "How do you look upon me?"

Sri Ramakrishna replied without the least hesitation, 'The Mother who is the Deity in the temple, the mother who gave birth to me and now resides in the Nahabat—even she is now massaging my feet".

"My very devotion to God will take wings," Sri Ramakrishna would often say, "if her feelings are even slightly hurt" Sarada Devi used to say later: "Ah, how Sri Ramakrishna treated me! Not even one day did he utter one word to wound my feelings! He never struck me even with a flower." "There are dark spots even on the moon, but do Thou, O Lord, make me absolutely spotless" was her constant, fervant prayer during these days Sri Ramakrishna had high regard for her and acknowledged her purity and his debt to her: "Had she not been so pure," he once said, "who knows whether I might not have lost my self-control..."

Glimpses Of Life

These are only a few of the memorable glimpses of that ethereal conjugal life. The other aspects of the life of Sarada Devi are not less inspring. How she lived day after day and year after year in the very small room in the Nahabat at Dakshineswar, almost shut out to the outside world and most of the time all alone, serving Sri Ramakrishna and his numerous disciples and devotees, amidst innumerable difficulties and hardships; and how she would get up everyday early at about 3 a.m. and, having bathed in the Ganges, used to attend to her spiritual practices and to the daily routine until late at night—but always keeping herself pure, calm, balanced, and contented are details for a description of which the reader may turn to her biography.

After the passing away of Sri Ramakrishna, Sarada Devi successfully filled the void created by his absence in the spiritual realm. Her true worth and her spiritual greatness were manifested during the course of about thirty-four years of her spiritual ministration, after the passing away of Sri Ramakrishna, until she left the mortal world and joined her divine consort, on 20th July 1920.

Mother To All

To her turned for guidance and advice not only thousands of men and women devotees from all over India—and some Westerners too—among whom hundreds were her initiated disciples, but also the great monastic disciples of Sri Ramakrishna who held her in high esteem and reverence and sought her permission and advice in their important undertakings

She was like a mother unto all,—nay she was the very embodiment of ideal motherhood, —and was lovingly addressed as 'mother' by all, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Sri Ramakrishna that she would be addressed as such by thousands of pure souls.

Her immaculate purity and her spontaneous motherly love have earned Sarada Devi the epithet 'The Holy Mother' by which name all her devotees refer to her. It was Swami Vivekananda's intention to start a women's Math centring round the Holy Mother. He writes to one of his brother-disciples:

"You have not yet understood the wonderful significance of Mother's life—none of you. But gradually you will know. Without Shakti there is no regeneration for the world. Why is it that our country is the weakest and the most backward of all countries? Because Shakti is held in dishonour there. Mother has been born to revive that wonderful Shakti in India; and making her the nucleus, once more will Gargis and Maitreyis be born into the world. Dear Brother, you understand little now. But by degrees you will come to know it all. Hence it is her Math that I want first.....".

Swami Premananda, another great disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, writes in a letter:

"Who has understood the Mother? Who can understand her? You have heard of Eita, Savitri, Vishnupriya, and Radha. But how far above them the Mother has risen!... What a mighty power was she ...Don't you see how many people flock to her. The poison (devotees with past sins who come for initiation) which we cannot ourselves digest, we are sending on to her! But the Mother takes everybody into her lap! Infinite power and infinite mercy. Leave us alone—we have not seen even the Master (Sri Ramakrishna)doing this! Even he used to examine minutely and select disciples!... But here what do I see? A wonder, a great wonder! She gives refuge to all—She eats the food of all—and everything is digested..."

The Divine In All

The Holy mother was intensely Sattvic. The external manifestations of greatness, which alone people generally understand, are so few in her that her real greatness is hidden from the ordinary eye. Though in a sense the Holy Mother may be considered as the first disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, her renunciation and purity matched that of Sri Ramakrishna, and her spiritual realizations were of the highest order, and in some respects she is peerless. All distinctions of high and low, rich and poor, caste and outcaste, man and woman, Indian and foreigner, were absent from her mind. To her all were her children and her love flowed in torrents without any consideration and without stint breaking through all barriers. Though literally worshipped by hundreds though she had been ministering unto the spiritual needs of thousands yet she always maintained utter simplicity and lived like an ordinary woman doing all the household work. Often she used to cook for the devotees and feed and serve them. She cleaned the leavings after a low caste man had taken his food and the vomitings of another low caste woman, though she came from a very high caste and orthodox Brahmin family. She gave shelter to Western ladies under her own roof without the least hesitation. The Holy Mother saw the divine in all equally and her understanding of men and affairs was simply remarkable though she had hardly any school education. She always encouraged the education of girls and exhorted them to develop character.

Work Liberates

The Holy Mother's teachings are simple, deep, and instructive. Here is a sample: "One must perforce work. It is only through work that the bondage of work will be cut asunder and one will get a spirit of non-attachment. One should not be without work even for a moment". To one who threw a broomstick carelessly, after sweeping, she said, 'even a broomstick should be treated with respect. One should perform even an insignificant work with respect'. This 'treating with respect' even an inanimate thing is indeed a unique idea and pregnant with significance and possibilities. She forbode another to touch a cat with her foot and asked her to make amends by saluting it. What love even for insignificant creatures! Silence and unobtrusiveness were characteristic of her and she transformed all those that came to her through her infinite love. Whoever had approached her has felt these characteristics immediately. Sister Nivedita writes to her, in a happy reminiscent mood:

"Dear Mother! You are full of love! And it is not a flushed and violent love, like ours, and like the world's bu: a gentle peace that brings good to everyone and wishes ill to none. It is a golden radiance, full of play...Surely you are the most wonderful thing of God... are all quiet—stealing unnoticed into our lives— the air and the sunlight and the sweetness of gardens and of the Ganges. These are the silent things that are like you!"

Not to see the faults in others and to appropriate the least good in them was natural to her and was one of her important teachings. The last message of the Holy Mother, given just five days before her passing away, when she was lying ill and could hardly speak, is very pithy and significant: "But I tell you one thing—if you want peace of mind, do not find fault with others. Rather see your own faults. Learn to make the whole world your own. No one is a stranger, my child; this whole world is your own!"

"NEXT MOVE"

Pletcher in 'The Sioux City Journal'.

Slightly jaundiced distinction as noted by some of the more nationalistic-minded inhabitants of the region) between a German and an Austrian: "A German says, 'I never was a Nazi. An Austrian says, 'I never was a Nazi, but Schmitz across the street was'."

KIDS TO THE FORE

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan's anniversary day recitals organised by Saraswati Sangeet Vidyalaya brought many new talents to the field. (Left) Six year old Kumari Shobha R. Ruia rendering a piece in 'Gaud Malhar'. (Centre) Mr. Vaikunth Mehta who presided over the anniversary celebration attended by a large gathering. (Right) Master Rais Khan giving an exposition of "Behag" on Sitar.

CHARACTER IN FICTION BECOMES HERO

Conan Doyle's Imaginary Detective Has World-Wide Fans

WATCHED by a crowd of wondering Swiss a man was lowering himself down the cliff face. Far below (in the words of a famous traveller) the torrent, swollen by the melting snow, plunges into a tremendous abyss, from which the spray rolls up like the smoke from a burning house, writes Jack Powell in "Mirror".

The purpose of this perilous descent was to photograph the narrow ledge where two imaginary characters wrestled to the death. The place was the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland, the two characters were Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Moriarty. The traveller was the faithful Dr. Watson, the photographer, Anthony Howlett, secretary to the Sherlock Holmes Society in London.

This remarkable scene illustrates better than any words could do, not merely the fame of Conan Doyle's great detective, but the way he has been accepted as a living, historical being. No character in fiction has ever enjoyed quite the same cult. There is an entire literature covering every aspect of his life. Scores of plays and over a hundred films have dealt exhaustively—and most often inaccurately—with his aventures. Societies honouring his name exist all over the English-speaking world—and even outside it. Last year, for example, the Holmes Society at Copenhagen heard a paper on the vexed question of "What did Sherlock Holmes drink?"

Even the Kremlin has felt the importance of the great bourgeois detective, for five million copies of the Holmes stories were recently printed in Russian and made compulsory reading for the Red Army. And there is the story of the party of French schoolboys visiting London for the first time who, being asked what they would like to start by seeing, answered with one voice: "The rooms where Sherlock Holmes lived."

These rooms at 221B Baker Street have recently been made the scene of the culminating act of devotion.

All Details Intact

The famous sitting-room where Holmes and his friend and chronicler, Dr. Watson, started so many of their cases was reconstructed to the last detail and thrown open to the public. Nothing was missing. There was the Persian slipper where the great detective kept his tobacco, the coal-scuttle where he invariably stored his cigars, the jack-knife with which he transfixed his correspondence to the mantelpiece. High on the wall was the patriotic V. R. (Victoria Regina) which he tattoed with revolver bullets—much to the annoyance of poor Watson, who thought this was carrying eccentricity too far. And by the window was the bust of Holmes himself, deep-browed and aquiline set there to deceive the formidable Colonel Moran lurking in the "empty room" across the road with a particularly dangerous type of air-gun.

This remarkable exhibition—designed to "commemorate this great man who became a legend even in his own lifetime"—only serves to underline the fact that Holmes, together with the the faithful Watson, is an English institution, as firmly established as the Derby or the plays of Shakespeare. No one would claim that Conan Doyle was a major writer, but the fact remains that he managed to create one of the great characters in English literature.

Sherlock Holmes stands with Falstaff, Shylock, Robinson Crusoe, Pickwick and a very few others as one of those characters whose names are known even to people who have never read the books they appear in.

The Holmes cycle spanned most of Doyle's working life: the first story, "A Study in Scarlet," appeared in 1887 when he was only 28, the last came out in 1927, three years before his death. Yet Doyle never seems fully to have understood the power of the character he had created. Certainly there could be no greater contrast than that which existed between the cold, analytical Holmes "the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has ever seen", and his broad-shouldered, warm-hearted creator who looked like a walking embodiment of the traditional John Bull of continental fancy. Inevitably people thought the two must have something in common and Doyle was once invited to apply Holmes' methods to a petty crime that happened in his neighbourhood. He confesses that while he was busy establishing that the guilty party was left-handed and wore hobnailed boots, the village constable had him safely under lock and key.

Popular Clamour

In time Doyle came to hate the great detective whose fame interfered with what he felt to be his more serious work—historical romances like "The White Company" and "The Refugees," which are not much read today. He resolved to "kill" him, and when on a holiday in Switzerland he came across the Reichenbach Falls, he decided that they would make "a good tomb for poor Sherlock."

But it was no good—the public insisted on having Holmes back. Gentlemen went to the City with crepe round their hats in token of protest, and Doyle was deluged with letters of complaint, supplication and even abuse (one began "You beast!"). There was nothing for it but to fish Holmes out of the Reichenbach Falls and bring him back to Baker Street.

What is it about the Holmes stories that has given them their unique position? Of course Doyle was a superb story-teller and the whole world loves a story, but this does not explain why he has quite outshadowed other writers of his time who were no less gifted in this respect; or why Doyle's other tales—the admirable adventures of the Brigadier Gerard, for example—have not had Holmes' staying power.

The character of Holmes himself is largely responsible. He is drawn on the grand scale, larger and clearer than life, utterly eclipsing all his later rivals in the trade.

The most brilliant analytical mind of his age, Holmes excels in everything he turns his hand to—he is a musician, a pugilist, a swordsman, an actor, with astonishing stores of unexpected gifts. He is at home with the highest and lowest in the land, consorting with ostlers and when necessary reprimanding Cabinet Ministers.

Versatile Genius

His knowledge of everything that concerns him is phenomenal, and yet he does not know that the earth revolves round the sun. Addicted to cocaine, he vegetates for weeks in total inertia; yet when a case is on he is made of pure nervous energy and can dispense with food and sleep. His powers of deduction are notorious: he can tell a weaver by his tooth or a compositor by his left thumb; he is an expert on typography, on bee culture, on bicycle tyres, and the author of a monograph "Upon the Distinction Between the Ashes of the Various Tobaccos," in which he enumerates the difference between 140 different brands. (When a copy of this rare work was sought for the recent exhibition in Baker Street, Scotland Yard was first consulted on the subject. How many different brands of tobacco could they distinguish? The answer was disconcerting. They could distinguish none!)

The character of Holmes draws much of its strength from the tradition of the English eccentric—a tradition that extends back as far as Chaucer and fills a very rich chapter in the history of English life. Holmes has, too, something of the inexhaustible resourcefulness of the hero of folklore or legend.

He is a kind of latter-day Jack-the-Giant-Killer, going out single-handed against the powers of darkness and defeating them by his brains and courage.

There has been recently a cult of "gangster heroes" who pit themselves against society, but the true hero is always on the side of the right. Holmes belongs to this older, sounder tradition; though he could (Watson tells us) have been the greatest criminal of the age he always employs his great powers on the side of law and order.

Holmes' Stories

Much of the charm of the Holmes stories undoubtedly comes from the way they evoke the gas-lit London of the eighteen-nineties—the heavy greasy fog that swirls along the streets and wreathes itself around the houses, the street lamps mere misty splotches of diffused light in the opalescent reek, the yellow glares from the shops streaming out into the steamy, vaporous air.

But inside 221b Baker Street everything is bright and cheerful. The gas-light shines on to the breakfast table which has not yet been cleared; Watson, stretched out on the sofa, is ploughing his way through the papers, while Holmes sits moodily by the fire, cross-indexing his records of crime and lamenting that the London criminal has lost all his inventiveness.

Then, suddenly, the bell rings and a moment later the landlady is ushering in—who? Is it the portly Dr. Thorneycraft Huxtable who staggers wildly against the table and then collapses dramatically on the bearskin hearth-rug?

Or is it the great handsome Norfolk squire waving that piece of paper inscribed with the absurd little row of dancing men that are to cost him his life? Or the great Dr. Moriarty himself ("He is the Napoleon of crime, Watson"), making that unexpected entrance which takes even Holmes off his guard?

Whoever it is, and whatever the problem he may bring, the great detective will not be found wanting. "Come, Watson, come! The game is afoot!" he cries. Soon they will be rattling through the streets in a hansom cab, Watson completely in the dark but ready for anything, Holmes, his face inscrutable, already beginning to piece together the tiny imponderable clues that will land one more wrongdoer in the dock.

SHERLOCKISMUS

RONALD KNOX, one of the most learned students of the Holmes stories, has noted that the great detective tended to express himself in a figure of speech to which he gave the name of "Sherlockismus."

Here are two of the best-known examples:

"Is there any other point to which you would wish to draw my attention?"

"To the curious incident of the dog in the night-time."

"The dog did nothing in the night-time."

"That was the curious incident," remarked Sherlock Holmes.

"....You went to the vicarage, waited outside it for some time, and finally returned to your cottage."

"How do you know that?"

"I followed you."

"I saw no one."

"That is what you may expect to see when I follow you", said Sherlock Holmes.

ARRIVING in Washington D. C., to visit my daughter, I discovered that I had left my billfold at home and explained to the cab driver that I would have to get the money to pay him when I reached my destination. He was a chatty soul and as we passed a cemetery he said, "I picked up a black-veiled lady at that gate last night. She didn't seem to want to talk and when we got to the address she had given me and I opened the door, she didn't get out. I looked inside and there was no lady there. I didn't know what to do, so I rang the doorbell and told my story to the old gentleman who answered. "Oh,' he said, 'that's my Cynthia. She's been buried these ten years and every now and then she takes a notion to come home. Here's your fare'. And he slammed the door."

The story had a weird effect on me and I was glad to get to my daughter's house. Leaving my luggage as evidence of good faith, I went in and returned with the money almost immediately. The cab, the driver and my luggage had vanished as completely as the veiled lady!

An hour later came a ring at the door. It was the driver. 'I'm sorry, ma'am,' he apologized. "A policeman commandeered me to take an injured man to the hospital."

What an eerie evening!

—MRS. PHILIP L. SYKES

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Aim of art in confusion—Art recedes from life—Artistic expression of the people—Movement for demonstration's sake—Art education in Bombay—Indian art for Egypt—Felicitation to dramatist—Japanese art in Bombay.

HAS art anything to do with life? The finally settled aim of artistic endeavour will suggest the correct reply that art is for life's sake. In direct contrast to this, the conditions in India seem to convey an unhappy impression that art is largely intended for "demonstrations sake".

Receding from Life

There never was, in this country, so much confusion about the ultimate aim of art as it is prevalent today. Though the art movement is proceeding apace, art as a mode of expression is fast receding from life. This will sound to be paradoxical, but no thoughtful observer would lose sight of the stern realities. The distance between arts and the people, who make real India, is steadily increasing.

The art movement has no clearly defined aim and has no plan to carry art to the people who are outside its aristocratic circles. Its leaders seem to have wrongly presumed that the people have nothing to do with arts. Since the movement has proceeded aimlessly and has carefully kept the people far away from itself, the arts paraded by it are indifferent in standards and are taken by their patrons as a luxury.

Natural Expression

The common people are quite different from what they have been considered to be like. They have, on the whole, a fairly developed aesthetic sensibility. They have an inmate sense of rhythm, harmony and decorative feeling and also musical ears and voice. It is due to such gifts that the average person is found to be instructively responsive to emanations from different arts. This responsiveness is reflected in the several ways of artistic expression.

The majority of the common people are able to sing and dance in some way. Several among them would be able to express themselves through the medium of line and colour by drawing something in their own way. Their art forms have the naivette and naturalness of execution. To them art is a spontaneous expression and not a deliberate activity. In certain regions, some of such forms will reveal, on a close analysis, vestiges of different arts of the classical technique. This should affirm the fact that arts of the classical type were accessible to the people and were assimilated by them.

Unhealthy Climate

The art forms of the people are facing the danger of extinction. Those who come in frequent contact with or migrate to urban areas leave their arts behind them. In fact, when they proceed towards the modern civilisation, art begins to slip away from life. It is also possible that the people's arts begin to wither when they are placed in the urban climate. Here is one of the examples. Women, in rural parts, cannot be restrained from singing while at work or at leisure and rom dancing on specified occasions; but their daughters who migrate to cities feel unusually shy to sing. The artistic expression which is natural to the people seems, as it were, to have a tendency to fade under the influence of urban areas.

The people, who happen to live in the sophisticated environments of urban life, lose art on both sides. Out of the false sense of modesty or owing to the inferiority-complex, they try to suppress their artistic expression; and on the other hand, the art movement does not convey arts to them. The exclusion of the people from the sphere of the art activity has resulted into a distinct loss to art itself.

Only For Demonstration

Another point, which demands consideration, in this connection, is whether the art movement was at all designed to import and implant art in life. The visitor, who attends once in a way, an exhibition, dance-recital or music concert, should not be expected to assimilate even a small fraction of art. Then the quality of certain arts prevent them from entering into life. Take, for instance, painting with mannerisms of European modernists. It is seen on the spot and then is forgotten at the next moment. Painting in such a form is not likely to leave its impress on life as it conveys nothing to the people.

The same is the case with music particularly in the North. The people instinctively catch the wording along with the tune and then this music assumes the form of natural expression to them. This is the reason why relics of high music are at times found in folk songs. At present, the virtuosity singing of the Khyal school, which has been popular with music patrons, has proved to be too heavy for the people. It does not give much of wordings or tune to them.

The art movement has, so far, fostered the unhealthy spirit of dilettantism as an aristocratic fashion and not genuine love for art. It has, moreover failed to stimulate the instinct of the people to assimilate something of art by introducing, to them, the forms which may be congenial and intelligible to them. The interest of the fastidious coteries and groups in art does not extend beyond exhibitions and performances. This is, at the most the achievement of the art movement. In view of this, the movement cannot in any way claim its aim to be other than "art for demonstrations" sake. Time has now come to review its achievements and to replen it with "art for the people" as its principal aim.

Progressive Art School

Any sensible visitor could have found out from the exhibition of students' works at the Sir J. J. School of Art that education imparted in it is on proper line. The school has no arrangement, and it should not have any, for casting students in the mould of European modernists. This difference seems to have pinched a few interested parties. The school has introduced a few new subjects such as lino cuts in the morning classes, stone-carving in the modelling section and Indian antiques for studies in sketching. The examples of these subjects were shown in the exhibition

The increasing emphasis laid by the school on the Indian art tradition and on drawing and design is a sign of progress in the right direction. The exhibition had several works worthy of attention in every section, but those, whose eyes are not trained to see Indian art, missed fine paintings in the Indian style like "Winter", 'Rainbow' and colourful and rhytmic composition "Vanamohotsav", and some charming pieces like "Mother and Child", "Panihari", and "Winter" in the modelling section. There was no wonder if such eyes could not rest on beautiful specimen of enamelling engraving and embossing work in the craftsection. Among the highlights of commercial art was a series of colourful posters on tourist traffic.

The Sir J. J. School of Art has asserted its individuality as a centre of art revival, and the exhibition has shown that it has followed the tradition which was built up by it. The school should disregard criticism which is deliberately adverse. It should also ignore even appreciative criticism by those who have disingenuously condemned the Indian tradition, while declaring themselves as friends of Indian art. Such critics must realise that in India, Indian art should get precedence over every other school and that if they cannot understand this art they should rest satisfied by sermonising over European modernism to their pet coteries and groups.

FOLK DANCE

An exhibit at the J. J. School of Art Exhibition.
—By Kumari Gurjar.

Bound For Egypt

According to news from New Delhi, an exhibition of Indian art and culture will be held in Cairo sometime in January 1952 This exhibition is "sponsored" by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It will be "organised" be the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society of New Delhi and will be held "under the auspices" of the Indian Embassy in Cairo It appears from the confusion of wordings that the exhibition is sponsored by the Government

Then the question which arises is whether the Government has consulted, in this matter, the Central Advisory Board of Art which was constituted by the same Ministry of Education. Has the Government ascertained whether the contemporary section of the exhibition is fully representative of all states? One fails to understand why the exhibition should have been a one-man show, when the Central Board has been already in existence; But does anybody know how this Board is functioning? If the Government's intention was to entrust organisation of the exhibition to art Societies and not to the Board, it ought to have invited a few leading societies in the country to come together and undertake the task of organisation. In this connection it is necessary to inquire how the selection of contemporary works was made and whether the Central Board was associated at least, with this part of organisation. Such inquiries usually remain unanswered, because the Government seems to have developed the habit of handling arts in a haphazard manner and of ignoring protests and criticisms even if they are to the point.

Honour To Dramatist

A pleasant function came of a few days ago at the Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, under the auspices of the Deshi Natak Samaj. It was celebration of the sixty first birthday of Mr. Prabhulal Dwivedi—a well known poet and playwright of Gujarat. Over fifty plays of which some had scored century stand to the credit of Mr. Dwivedi. His "Vadilona Vanke"—a social drama—which was first produced in 1938 is still in great demand It is due to Mr. Dwivedi's progressive style of writing and improvements introduced by him in the technique of play-writing and production, that Gujarat is today, in a position to claim a living stage.

A special play—"Vidya Varidhy"—based on the life of the great poet, Bhavbhuti—the author of the standard classic, "Kreeratarjuniya"—was composed by Mr. Dwivedi and was staged as a part of the celebration The cast was a novel but welcome combination. It consisted of a part of the regular staff of the Deshi Natak Samaj and of some amateur artistes of note. It was for the first time, that professionals and amateurs appeared together on the stage to honour the leading dramatist of their province. Gujarati plays were rarely printed and published in the past, but Mr. Dwivedi's "Vidya-Varidhi" was published on the first night; and every dramatic company or group will have the liberty, with his permission to stage it. The function, in honour of the dramatist was virtually celebration of the survival of the stage in Gujarat of which he is the central figure.

Art Of Japan

Having seen, a few days ago, Chinese Art and the clear impress of Indian art on it, the art circles of Bombay got to see in the exhibition of paintings of Mr. Tetsuro Sugimoto, a well known Japanese artist something of this art of Japan. It was interesting to find, in this exhibition, how the Japanese tradition was influenced by Indian art in its early formative stage, and how this influence has still persisted

A few of the artists' own paintings were in the Indian style with Japanese mannerisms. "Peace"-a-large-scale painting was prominent among them. The artist has proposed to present it to the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. To India, "Peace" will be a gift worthy of Japan.

Homage To The Great Master

IN the demise of Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, India has lost an artist of rare abilities and the real pioneer of art revival.

Born in the tradition and environments of art in the illustrious Tagore family of Bengal, Dr. Abanindra Nath had shown talent for art in his very childhood. His early training was confined to painting in the European style, but a stage soon came in his life when he focussed all his attention on Indian art which had received a tremendous set-back in consequence of the influx of European art and artists.

Dr. Abanindra Nath had studied the basis, background and authentic technique of Indian art and had captured its true spirit. Some of his earlier paintings were acclaimed as masterpieces. His pioneering work had earned international recognition for him. He was closely related to Poet Tagore and was associated with him, throughout, in building up the "Vishva Bharati" On the other side, the sustained and sincere effort made by Dr Abanindra Nath to infuse new life in Indian art had made him the pioneer of the revivalistic movement He was, also, a scholar and writer of great depth. His literary works, particularly, on the principles of Indian art were a source of inspiration and strength to art revival. India mourns the death of the master whose place cannot be filled. May his sould rest in peace

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My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SPIRITUAL values find their maximum expression in the United States during December, writes Mary Willard. On the twenty-fifth of the month falls the great Christian festival of Christmas, the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ.

In this nation of religious freedom, where a person may worship as he pleases, virtually everyone of the Christian faith during the pre-Christmas season appears to plan carefully for observance of the national holiday. Everywhere there are indications of the general awareness of the message of Christmas, which is of such world-wide importance today: "On earth peace, good will towards men."

In the nation's capital city the vast Washington Cathedral serves as a centre for those of many faiths. It attracts great throngs of worshippers for the colourful choral services of Christmas. As in thousands of other churches throughout the land, men and women gather in the Cathedral Christmas eve to rededicate themselves to the teachings of the great religious leader whose birth is commemorated. Persons of many nationalities from widely separated parts of the world join in singing the ageless carols that relate to the birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem of ancient Judaea. In the great Cathedral, candle-lighted for the solemn service, a worshipper from the Far East often stands at the side of someone from a nation of Europe. Surrounded by Americans, they all sing the Christmas hymns in a spirit of brotherhood. For the Christmas message is a message of brotherhood.

Christmas

Christmas is observed throughout the United States in many other services of holy reverence. The great bells of the churches ring in the cities and along the rural roads. Choirs of men, women and boys tell the Christmas story in joyous anthem. Carol singers continue a community tradition of taking sacred music to officers, factories, schools, hospitals and neighbourhood and civic gatherings. In the crisp, cool air of winter the Christmas music is a spiritual inspiration, whether sung informally on street corners or by robed choirs in the places of worship.

Down through the years these Christmas airs have come to inspire presentday Americans. It is the same music that has been heard by countless generations in Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France and many other countries. Through the years, too, have come the Christmas scenes that continue to be re-enacted in play, pageant and tableau—scenes that tell the story of the coming of the Christchild. Lighted scenes of this nativity picture are placed on church lawns and other public places. They are composed of colourful carved figures, or drawings of the infant Jesus with his Mother, Mary, together with the shepherds and the wisemen who, as the Bible, the holy book of Christians, relates, came to worship the Child with the guidance of a brilliant star.

Exchange Of Gifts

Since the brotherhood of man is a basic Christian belief, Christian Americans are prompted, especially at Christmastime, to show their good will towards their fellow men by giving generously. White Gift Services in many of the churches and church schools emphasize the values in individual and group generosity. Articles wrapped in white are brought to the church altar or church school rooms and distributed from there to families and persons known to be deserving of friendly assistance. Great baskets of food are prepared for giving by many community groups. And there are still other programmes for remembering and helping those who are ill or confined to their homes.

American children, looking forward to receiving gifts in the tradition of the season, are told of the words of Jesus Christ: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." So, in the church schools that convene on Sundays before adult services, boys and girls learn the spiritual blessings of giving and of the joy that comes with sharing possessions with others.

Mitten Tree Service

One ceremony designed to convey these points to children is known as the Mitten Tree Service. In the churches sponsoring such a service, boys and girls born in the United States place red mittens on an evergreen tree set up in the church hall. Invited to the service are boys and girls born in other lands, or whose parents came from other lands. These representatives of other parts of the world place on the church altar small articles symbolic of the nation they represent. These gifts are retained for display by the church to indicate the feeling of good will that comes to the United States from other nations. After the service the warm mittens of the American children are sent to children overseas. The ritual helps show the young people the friendliness among nations and the value of an interchange of ideas and articles.

Another indication of the feeling of international kinship that gains strength in the Christmas season is the practice of many Americans in inviting visitors from other lands to share the joys of the festival in their homes.

Because of the threats to world peace from forces that ignore the "peace and good will" message of the Christmas season, Americans see ever more clearly that the mutual security of the free nations lies in friendly association, motivated by the moral and ethical principles that mark all the great religions of mankind.

Why Do We Fear?

John Jones hummed a gay tune under his breath as he boarded the bus that took him to work. Exuding the serene confidence of the man without a care in the world, he took a seat behind a man whose face was shielded by a newspaper. Jones had no opportunity to see, therefore, that his fellow passenger looked fear-ridden and apprehensive. But presently Jones felt a vague uneasiness, a sense of being afraid without knowing why. And by the time he reached his office, he was gripped by a nameless anxiety which he found himself unable to analyse and powerless to control.

Science is now able to explain this situation, writes John E. Gibson in "Science Digest." It has discovered by laboratory studies that fear is sometimes even more contagious than the most communicable disease. Tests show that just being near a fear-ridden person will cause another to be vaguely fearful without knowing why, and recent studies at the University of California on the Pacific Coast of the United States show that a person can be instantly affected merely by listening to the voice recording of anxiety-ridden persons.

An Interesting Test

The university investigators made an interesting test, using 22 psychiatrists as experimental subjects. First, they made sound recordings of nervous patients discussing their fears and anxieties. Then the recordings were played back to the psychiatrists. The result was startling. Before the recording were played, the psychiatrists were calm, impassibe. As they listened, their composure slowly began to vanish. Many fidgeted, others glanced apprehensively at each other. Faces showed unmistakable signs of nervousness and anxiety. After the performance was over, most of the psychiatrists confessed that they felt as distraught as the patients to whose voices they had been listening.

Recent studies show that many of our fears do not originate with us at all but actually are generated in the mind of another person. Tracking down the origin of one of these "impostor" fears is like trying to find out from whom one caught a cold. That inexplicable case of nervous fear you had yesterday may have been contracted from your employer, who got it from someone he lunched with who caught it from a fellow passenger on an airplane. Indeed the unexplainable feeling of anxiety that gripped you this morning may have originated in the mind of a person thousands of miles away, of whom you have never even heard.

How long one of these "impostor" fears can travel around before it finally dies, and how many persons it can infect, are things no psychologist would even attempt to estimate. Investigators have found that virtually no one is immune to the contagion, and animals catch fear from human beings.

In footsteps of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Effects Of Fear

Psychiatrist George H. Preston points out how an infant in its mother's arms will begin to cry with fear when the mother is frightened. Incidentally, Dr. Preston finds that many of the difficulties in getting children to sleep at night "are directly due to an unreasonable fear on the part of the mother that something may happen to the child at night—a fear which is transmitted instantly to the child—and which makes sleeping alone in a darkened room a painful if not impossible procedure."

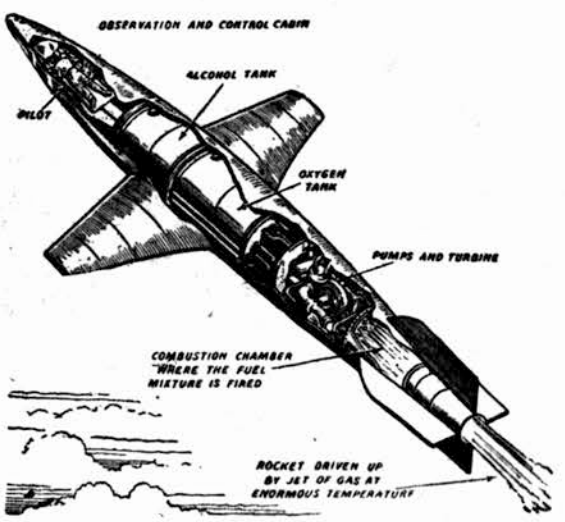
The effect of fear on the thinking processes is interesting, too. Recent tests show that fear can literally "scare the wits out of" a person. Mild anxiety merely hampers the mental processes. Extreme fear can paralyze them completely. In fact, as psychiatrist Edward Lodnoltz points out, fear can render a person completely unconscious so far as his brain is concerned. In extreme stage fright, for instance, the mind goes completely blank. Fear also tends to paralyze the memory processes. If one is afraid he will forget something, he is likely to do just that. Under extreme stress a person may even forget his own name.

Rocket Of The Future

The rocket driven by the burning of fuel is not exactly a new invention, for men were experimenting with it as far back as 1928, and over the last twenty years have brought it to such perfection that Jules verne's fantastic "Trip to the Moon" becomes a real possibility.

The rocket is the only means of travelling through the airless spaces between our world and the others in the universe. Here we show the inside of a rocket of the future, and the principles on which it works.

The main parts are the fuel tanks and the combustion chamber. Liquid oxygen from one of the tanks and alcohol from the other are pumped into the combustion chamber as a mixture. Here this highly inflammable stuff is fired and the escaping jet of hot gas causes the rocket to travel forward. It is, of course, all worked out very carefully, and the interrior of the rocket is a mass of delicate controls, pipes, turbines and nozzles.


OBSERVATION AND CONTROL CABIN
ALCOHOL TANK
PILOT
OXYGEN TANK
PUMPS AND TURBINE
COMBUSTION CHAMBER WHERE THE FUEL MIXTURE IS FIRED
ROCKET DRIVEN UP BY JET OF GAS AT ENORMOUS TEMPERATURE

There are also other fuels besides alcohol which have been used in the long range rockets fired by Germany at England during the second European War, and known as V. 2.

Bird Song

Look at me!
I'm big,
I can perch on a twig
High up on a tree,
Like a grown-up bird.
I'm proud;
I can chirp quite loud.
(That was me that you heard.)
I flew—
Yes, it's true: yes, it's true—
Right up to this bough
And I'll fly
O! ever so high
Into the sky
Some day soon—not just now.
Good-bye!

More Suitable

Bill: It is a jolly good suit, isn't it? I told my tailor I had nothing but praise for him.

Jack: I'm quite sure he would rather you had nothing but money for him.

Have You Joined?

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the All India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Why not become its Member today?

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Association, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one Anna Stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased hear from you. And you will feel proud to join this Great Brotherhood of the All India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada